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CAPTAIN CURTIN HOME SAYS LOCAL BOYS O. K.

Camp Hancock Experiencing Unusually Cold Weather.

CHOP WOOD FOR FUEL

Coal Fires in Tents Required to be Extinguished at 9:30 Each Night—Tent Flaps Thrown Open to Insure Ventilation for Men.

Captain H. Laird Curtin, who was in command of Troop L until the Bellefonte organization at Camp Hancock was disbanded and the men assigned to other regiments, arrived at his home here late Monday afternoon on a furlough of ten or twelve days. It is his first visit home since Troop L went to Augusta, Georgia. That his was a happy home-coming may be imagined, for in addition to greeting others of his family he was afforded his first glimpse of a little daughter born some weeks ago.

Camp Hancock, like most other places these days, is snow-bound and unusually cold weather prevails. The members of the old Troop L, however, are enjoying good health and getting along splendidly. Christmas day, said Captain Curtin, was delightfully clear. On New Year's day, he added, many of the boys of Troop L journeyed from their several quarters to his tent and they had an enjoyable chat for an hour or more. The boys, said Captain Curtin, are gradually getting over the keen disappointment they felt when Troop L was broken up for the second time. They are learning to like their new surroundings and are proving themselves to be good soldiers in every sense of the word. At that, they would be better pleased if they could be together again as Troop L.

While future movements of military organizations are always subject to immediate change, present indications are that the various troops stationed at Camp Hancock will remain there for the balance of the winter. The clothing situation at Camp Hancock has improved considerably since the United States Senate investigating committee stirred up matters. It now appears that much of the deplorable situation was due largely to faulty distribution, although in not a few camps the main trouble resulted from a lack of clothing.

Mike Rice, one of the Bellefonte boys to go to Camp Hancock as a member of Troop L, is also home for a ten days furlough. Mike says that the coldest it has been thus far at camp has been four degrees above zero, but that the boys feel the cold more than if they were at home and zero weather prevailed. He is wearing one of the new army overcoats. It is unlined and the material is not as heavy as that used heretofore. The fuel situation at camp he says is one giving commanding officers cause for careful consideration. The tents for the soldiers are walled up and have floors. Fires in stoves in the tents must be extinguished each night at 9.30, but may be relighted any time after 5 o'clock in the morning. The tent flaps are required to be thrown open when the soldiers retire for the night. This is done to insure ventilation. By crawling under sufficient blankets the boys are enabled to keep warm and seemingly do not mind the wholesale measures adopted to ventilate the tents. Each day a number of soldiers from a command is assigned to go to a nearby woods and cut stumps and logs for fuel. Wood is furnished to the cook tents from the quartermaster's department, but such wood as is used for heating purposes must be secured by the soldiers.

John Waite, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Waite, of Bellefonte, writes home from Camp Meade saying that just now a part of each day's routine is cutting wood for heating the tents. Every available man is assigned to getting in wood.

An Acknowledgment.

Transportation congestion, due to the war, resulted in delayed shipments via Adams express for The Republican this week, which fact explains why our publication is later than usual in reaching our readers. We ask their indulgence for a condition beyond our control. The "Democratic Watchman" very generously volunteered to help us out in the emergency, for which we extend the greatest appreciation.

Owing to a lack of coal, the Bellefonte Lumber Co. has been compelled to close its plant here indefinitely. Operations will not be resumed at the plant until the management is able to secure sufficient fuel to continue work without frequent interruptions.

S. D. RAY'S CLOSE CALL

He Came Near Being Asphyxiated at His Factory Thursday.

Had he been discovered ten minutes later last Thursday afternoon we would have been under the painful necessity of recording the obituary of Sylvester D. Ray, one of Bellefonte's most progressive business men. That is how near he came to being asphyxiated. He is proprietor of the Bellefonte shirt factory, located on South Water Street, and on Thursday afternoon, about 3.30 o'clock, he found that the factory was getting cold and went to the boiler room, adjoining the factory, to stir up the fire. Instead of the factory getting warmer it kept on getting cooler and about an hour or more later Miss Irene McGinley, the forelady, went to the boiler room to do what she could to rake the fire and increase the warmth. You can imagine her surprise and dismay when she discovered Mr. Ray lying in the ashpit. She called to him, but on receiving no answer ran to the street for help. Dr. M. A. Kirk was passing at the time and he gave what aid he could. Others were soon on the scene, when Mr. Ray was taken from the boiler room to the factory.

He was unconscious and perfectly rigid. Drs. Coburn Rodgers and M. J. Locke were quickly summoned and the ambulance ordered. Mr. Ray was taken to the hospital where the pulmotor was set to work to draw out the deadly gas from his stomach and lungs, and afterward oxygen was injected. He remained unconscious until 10.30 o'clock when he began to show signs of life. When he regained consciousness he was very much surprised at his being in the hospital and wanted to know how he had gotten there. He was certain that nothing had happened him.

The cause of his collapse was that he had been overcome by gas from an engine in which coal oil was used instead of gasoline. In the outside building there is a partition which separates the engine from the boiler and through which there is a pipe that conveys the gas to a drum muffler in the boiler room. From the drum there is another pipe that carries the gas to above the roof where it escapes. The drum, however, leaked and filled the boiler room with the gas and Mr. Ray was overcome before he could escape. The physicians said that had the flames been those from gasoline instead of coal oil the result would have been fatal. There is no question but that Mr. Ray would have been dead when discovered by Miss McGinley.

Friday he was taken to his home on Howard Street, where he has since been recuperating, and in a short time will be back to work. He now wants to treat the circumstance as a joke, but if he had seen himself as others saw him he would certainly come to the conclusion he was, at least, within sight of the pearly gates.

Another New Industry.

Joseph P. Harbold is at the head of another new industry, to be known as the "Centre Engineering & Foundry Co." He has leased the foundry, located a short distance from the Abramsen Manufacturing Co's plant, and is now equipping it with machinery for making all kinds of castings, such as belt-driven power hammers, bronze-lined bearings, machine work, gray iron castings, etc.

Mr. Harbold is one of our best citizens and a thorough mechanic and anything that leaves his shop must be right. At one time Centre County was dotted over with foundries, but today hardly one of them can be found. Farmers and business men, in general, who are in need of this kind of work should consult Mr. Harbold, and in this way give encouragement to the industry. However, Mr. Harbold has the assurance of good substantial aid and there is every indication the venture will be crowned with success.

Argument Court Continued.

Argument court, scheduled for Tuesday of the present week, was continued until Jan. 29th. When court convened Tuesday it developed that virtually every lawyer had been so continuously engaged in assisting in filling out questionnaires that the preparation of legal cases had been put to one side for the time being. Judge Quigley was aware of this situation, having personally assisted in the preparation of questionnaires, and he accordingly announced a continuance until the 29th.

U. S. Recruiting Officers in Bellefonte.

A Member of the Recruiting Party from the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, DuBois, Pa., will be in your city Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week for the purpose of securing applicants for enlistment for all branches of the Regular United States Army. His headquarters during that time will be at the Post Office.

LOCAL COAL SITUATION IS MORE ENCOURAGING

Number of Cars of Bituminous Received Here Recently.

GET SOME ANTHRACITE

One Car of Hard Coal, First in Several Weeks, Arrived Wednesday Evening—Believed Crisis Over and That Improvement will Continue.

Some relief—quite a little, too,—has served to ease up the coal famine in and nearby Bellefonte. Through negotiations made by Harry Keller, county fuel administrator, six car loads of bituminous coal were received in Bellefonte last Friday and divided equally among the three coal yards in town. Tuesday of the present week found the yards pretty well exhausted, but with hopes of a fresh supply coming in at any hour. The hard coal situation showed no change as compared with that existing for several weeks—none to be had anywhere. Some of the local yards had freight billings showing that anthracite coal had been shipped, but having received no notice of shipment from the operators, or no knowledge as to the point of shipment, were unable to make any promises as to when the coal might be delivered.

Yesterday several additional cars of bituminous arrived in town and last night one car of anthracite was received.

The local steam heating plant has received several cars of bituminous coal since last week. Yesterday the plant received a 75 ton car.

The Bellefonte public schools reopened Tuesday morning after a suspension since last Thursday morning. Sufficient coal was received to warrant re opening by the school officials who are hoping that another suspension will not be necessary. In this connection not a few parents have awakened to the realization that many children are better off in the matter of health and comfort with the schools open than closed, for the scarcity of fuel has most seriously affected scores of homes. With the children in school less coal is actually needed in the home during a large part of the day, at least.

The freight embargo order, forbidding all shipments other than coal and food for a week or ten days, has resulted in the temporary closing of all operations at the local plants of the American Lime & Stone Co. and also at the Chemical Lime Co. The Whiterock quarries at Pleasant Gap also had to close for the same cause. All three big operations have plenty of orders on hand but are unable to make shipments. They will resume just as soon as the freight embargo is lifted.

Election of Officers.

Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the Bellefonte Firemen Relief association, composed of the Logan and Undine Fire companies, was held at the Logan house on Howard street. The reports showed the association was in good trim and thus deliberations as to the future of the organization were very encouraging. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, "Mac" Heinle; Vice President, "Bent" Tate; Secretary, Harry J. Jackson; Treasurer, John McSuley.

Following this part of the evening's program a banquet was held in the engine room with sauer-kraut and 'wieners" and the delicacies that go with them. Short and spicy speeches were made by the members in behalf of the order and many good things suggested. During the evening "Ned" Kane and "Pinky" Doll gave their bear act which brought down the house.

Celebrated Birthday.

There was a very enjoyable gathering of the Jesse Woodring family held at the home of P. B. Woodring, at Port Matilda, on Sunday, January 6th, in honor of his forty-fourth birthday anniversary. A splendid dinner was served, with roast goose as the main feature on the menu. The guests were his brothers and sisters and families: Z. I. Woodring and family, M. J. Woodring and family, of Philipsburg; A. B. Woodring and family, of Tyrone; D. E. Woodring and family, of Milesburg; Nanny Gray and family, of Stormstown; H. C. Woodring and family and Mary Pringle, of Port Matilda, and Charles E. Woodring, of State College. Before dinner was served all went to the Presbyterian church and heard a fine sermon by Rev. Mr. Carson, whose subject was "The Birth of Christ."

LINES BEING SHAPED FOR COMING CAMPAIGN

To Elect Congressman, Senator and State Representative.

SCOTT A CANDIDATE

Friends of Philipsburg Man Believe He Will Seek Re-election to Legislature—Mr. Rowland Not a Candidate for Congress.

Formal announcement was made from Harrisburg last Saturday that the closing time for filing nomination petitions for candidates for Congress, State Senate and Representatives in the Legislature will be April 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M. This is the first time that a particular hour has been designated by which time all petitions must be on file to insure printing the names of candidates on the primary ballot.

Political lines are shaping themselves slowly in Centre County, but to date no candidates have formally entered the field. It is said that Representative Harry B. Scott, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket. He has made no announcement of his plans, but this is the prevailing belief among his friends. Some are urging him for the State Senate. Congressman Charles H. Rowland, of Philipsburg, recently authorized the announcement that he will not enter the field for renomination. Should the old rotation system be followed his successor on the Republican ticket will hail from Clearfield, Cameron or McKean county, which with Centre comprises the Twenty-first Congressional district.

The term of State Senator S. J. Miller, of Madera, Clearfield County, expires with the present year and his successor will be chosen at the coming November election. He represents the Thirty-fourth Senatorial district, which comprises Centre and Clearfield counties. He has not announced his plans.

But three Centre Countians have been elected to the State Senate in the last fifty-five years, and all three were Democrats. These three were the late Cyrus T. Alexander, the late William C. Heinle and our fellow-townsman, P. Gray Meek. It is a rather interesting matter of record that aside from the late William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, who served in the State Senate from 1863 to 1875, and again from 1883 to 1886, no Senator from either Clearfield or Centre County has served longer than one term. The late Cyrus T. Alexander, of Bellefonte, served from 1879 to 1882, being succeeded by the late William A. Wallace, of Clearfield. W. W. Betts, of Clearfield, served from 1887 to 1890. P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, was chosen for the term 1891 to 1894. M. L. McQuown, of Clearfield, succeeded him, serving from 1895 to 1898. The late W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, was then chosen, serving from 1899 to 1902. Since that time Centre County has not had one of her sons honored with election to the Senate. The late Alexander E. Patton, of Clearfield, was elected for the term beginning in 1903, but he died soon thereafter and E. A. Irvin, also of Clearfield, was elected in 1904 to the vacancy. He was succeeded by George M. Dimeling, of Clearfield, who served from 1907 to 1910. Since the latter's term the Centre-Clearfield district has been represented in the Senate by Republicans. Joseph Alexander, of Clearfield County, served from 1911 to 1914, and was succeeded by Senator Miller, present member, also of Clearfield County.

Improvements at Academy.

If you desire an example of pluck, energy and perseverance we would refer you to James R. Hughes, headmaster of the Bellefonte Academy, and Charles S. Hughes, his brother, and worthy assistant. The latter went out to Pittsburgh recently and secured four additional students to take the place of some of those who left to join Uncle Sam's big army.

During the vacation a number of valuable improvements have been made to the interior of the building that makes it more convenient, thus the students will be greatly profited by them. The biological laboratory has been enlarged by throwing two rooms into one. Mr. Hughes has also made some changes on the third floor of the main building which will increase the number of rooms for students which can be used to advantage. For war time there is not a preparatory school in the country that is more prosperous and has the record similar to the Bellefonte Academy both the class and number of students.

Advertise in the Republican.

NEW DEMURRAGE ORDER.

Aimed to Secure Prompt Unloading of Cars and Relieve Congestion.

At the request of the Bellefonte Board of Trade The Republican publishes the following statement by W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, relative to the new order covering the matter of demurrage on freight cars:

"The movement of fuel, food and other vital necessaries is being seriously hampered by the congestion of loaded freight cars at important cities and terminals throughout the country. The congestion is particularly serious in the railroad terminals at the Port of New York. Unless freight is promptly removed by consignees from cars at terminals and from railroad stations, it will be impossible to relieve the present situation. Railroad cars cannot be used for warehouse purposes without great injury to the American people. Railroad cars must be kept moving and they must be utilized to their maximum capacity if the demands of the people for the necessaries of life and of the army and navy for essential munitions and supplies are to be met. It is an imperative duty of the hour for every citizen to do his utmost to move freight from cars and from railroad stations immediately upon its arrival.

"Under the new demurrage order, just issued, heavy charges for detention of freight cars will go into effect on and after January 21. The whole Nation should unite in a supreme effort to clean up the congestion at terminals before the demurrage order goes into effect and to keep it cleared up thereafter.

"I wish to appeal to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning January 14th, and ending January 21st, as "Freight Moving Week" and I earnestly request the Governors of the States, the Public Utilities commissioners, the Mayors of the cities and towns, the State Councils of National Defense, the Federal and State Food and Fuel Administrators, the Chambers of Commerce, and other business organizations, business men and shippers generally, tracking companies and all railroad employees concerned to organize locally and to make a supreme effort during this week to unload freight cars to remove freight from railroad stations and to clear the decks for a more efficient operation of the railroads of the country.

"An earnest and united pull all along the line will achieve wonders in this direction. We can help ourselves and relieve an immense amount of suffering if we attack the problem vigorously and in the true spirit of co-operation."

Firemen Elect Officers.

At their last regular meeting, both the Logan and Undine Fire Companies elected new officers for the ensuing year as follows:

LOGANS.

President, M. R. Johnson; Vice-Pres., H. Elmer Yerger; Sec'y, Herbert Auman; Treas., Jacob Marks; Trustee, Michael Shields; Chief, George Eberhart; 1st Assistant, H. M. Musser; 2nd Asst., Clarence McCafferty; 3rd Asst., E. J. Eckenroth; 4th Asst., Allen Waite; Chief Engineer, J. D. Seibert; 1st Asst., Thomas Caldwell; 2nd Asst., H. E. Yerger; Fireman, Thomas Morgan; 1st Asst., John Justice; 2nd Asst., G. Frank Sasserman; Member Board of Control, Homer P. Barnes; Delegate to State Convention, George Eberhart; Alternate, H. M. Musser; Delegate to District Convention, Herbert Auman; Alternate, Clarence McCafferty.

UNDINES

President, P. H. Gherrity; Vice-Pres., Harry Flack; Fin. Sec'y, E. J. Gehret; Rec. Sec'y., W. L. Steele; Treas., Jos. Beezer; Chief, Robert Kline; 1st Asst., Charles Anderson; 2nd Asst., Gottlieb Haag; 3rd Asst., Fred Bryan; Trustees, William Doll, Charles Anderson and Robert Kline; Chief Engineer, P. H. Gherrity; 1st Asst., Lewis Hill; 2nd Asst., H. H. Haag; 3rd Asst., John Connelly; Board of Control, E. J. Gehret.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank Sasserman has issued the following marriage licenses:

J. Dennis Hillard, Iva H. McElwain,	Penna. Furnace Warriors Mark
Paul Maziery, Mary Kallor,	Clarence "
Robert M. Hugill, Emma L. Vaux,	Philipsburg "
Mike Handaga, Marie Casper,	Philipsburg "
Gottlieb Acheret, Louisa Kelander,	Philipsburg Clearfield
David Williams, Mary Runk,	Philipsburg "
John D. Winkleblech, Martha M. Haines,	Aaronsburg "
Samuel W. Fleming, Jr. Sarah F. Hastings,	Harrisburg Bellefonte
Orazis Nastace, Mary Sibilia,	Clarence "

FALLS ON CHURCH STEPS BRIDE FRACTURES WRIST

Miss Sarah Hastings Victim of Deplorable Accident.

HAD LOTS OF PLUCK

Despite Intense Pain Resulting from Injury Insisted that Reception and Dance be Held as Planned—Weds Capt. Samuel Fleming.

Slipping on the ice on the Presbyterian church steps, a moment after she had become the bride of Captain Samuel Fleming, Jr., of Harrisburg, Tuesday evening, Miss Sarah Fullerton Hastings fell violently and dislocated and fractured her right arm at the wrist. The deplorable accident happened so suddenly and the bride was cared for so promptly that most of the wedding guests departed from the church unaware that anything had occurred to mar the festivities of the brilliant and elaborate social function.

The nuptial knot had been tied, the officiating ministers had congratulated the bride and groom and the bridal party had completed the procession from the alter. Capt. Fleming stepped onto the sidewalk to look for the car which was to convey them to the Hastings home. His bride with no thought of danger to herself, undertook to follow him.

Her wedding shoes slipped on the ice which coated the church steps and with a subdued cry she fell, the burden of the fall centering on her right arm at the wrist. A physician was hastily summoned, meanwhile the guests were departing from the church and comparatively few knew of the incident. A later and more thorough examination of the injury revealed that the wrist had been dislocated and a small bone fractured. Although she suffered intense pain the bride insisted that the festivities be proceeded with as planned and accordingly the reception and dance were held at the Hastings home on North Allegheny Street. Later Captain and Mrs. Fleming departed for New York where an X-ray will be made of Mrs. Fleming's arm to determine the full extent of the injury.

The wedding ceremony was one of beautiful appointments. The military feature prevailed. The church was prettily decorated with smilax and white lilies. There were numerous guests from a distance. Officiating was the Rev. W. K. McKinney, pastor of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Robert Labaree, of Lincoln University, Chester county. The bride, who is a daughter of Mrs. Jennie R. and the late Governor D. H. Hastings, was given in marriage by her brother-in law, Ross Hickok, of Harrisburg. She was dressed in white satin and carried a full boquet of white lilacs. The matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. Ross Hickok, of Harrisburg, who wore a dress of rose chiffon. Miss Emily Bailey, of Harrisburg, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids, whose gowns were of a pale shade of rose, were Miss Jane Hickok, a niece of the bride, and Miss Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morris, of Bellefonte.

Captain Fleming, who was attended by Captain Logan McCoy, of Overbrook, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fleming, of Harrisburg. He was recenly commissioned a captain in the 315th Infantry, stationed at Camp Meade. Following their wedding tour Captain and Mrs. Fleming expect to reside at Annapolis.

The guests from a distance were as follows: Capt. and Mrs. Logan McCoy, of Overbrook; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fleming, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Labaree, Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Bailey, Mrs. Olmsted, Mrs. Frank Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Ross A. Hickok, Misses Jane and Louise Hickok, Hastings Hickok and Miss Emily Bailey, of Harrisburg; Mrs. W. F. Reeder, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. and Miss Patton, Curwensville; Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sharp, Chambersburg.

Woman's Institute at Centre Hall.

A Woman's Institute, under the auspices of the Home Economices Extension Department of State College and the Farm Bureau, will be held in Grange hall, Centre Hall, today and tomorrow, January 10 and 11. There will be two sessions each day. Lectures and demonstrations on cooking, cutting and fitting clothing will be given by a woman expert from the college. The demonstration will prove interesting and profitable to all women. Everybody is invited so attend all the sessions. They are absolutely free.

Church Anniversary Cclebrated.

Bellefonte friends of Rev. W. C. Charlton, for a number of years rector of St. John's Episcopal church here, will learn with interest that the St. Andrews church, at Jacksonville, Florida, of which he is now rector, on Thanksgiving day celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of what is regarded as one of the handsomest edifices in the South. The "Church Herald," a publication issued in the interest of the Florida Diocese of the Episcopal church, devoted the greater part of a page in its report of the celebration services, accompanying the article with a large photograph of St. Andrews church. Rev. Mr. Charlton is an associate editor of the "Church Herald." Giving a brief history of St. Andrews church the "Church Herald" said

"Thirty years ago this church was built by the people of Jacksonville as a memorial to the late Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Young, And one of the first official acts of the present Bishop was his consecration of the church to the worship of Almighty God, according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. For thirty years it has weathered the storms and escaped the tongues of flame that burnt up so much of the city sixteen years ago. It is the oldest Episcopal church in the city. And the trees planted at the time of the building of the church as they cluster round this stately pile of brick and stone testify to the flight of time for, from mere saplings, they have grown till their branches now reach across the street and tower away above the comb of the roof of the nave. When they were planted, they were named for members of the congregation, and jealously are they guarded by their posterity. But some of them are beginning to die and will go the way at last of those for whom they were named.

"When Bishop Heed entered on the evening of St. Andrew's day to preach the anniversary sermon, he found the church without a crack or flaw in its walls, a silent witness to the honesty of the workmen and the materials they used."

Smartness in the Army.

One of the best lessons a soldier learns, coming close to those of discipline and ordely action, is that of "smartness." Indeed this may be set down as part of discipline, and for that reason in all the great training camps the young men, newly from civil life, are getting advice and instruction on the point. It means that the soldier must be careful of his personal appearance, avoiding slouchiness in dress or demeanor as he would the plague. The moral effect of this is direct and easily recognized. The "smart" soldier is a good soldier and reflects in his bearing and attitude the lessons of his training. He is alert, resourceful and in all ways dependable. The American Army does not stress this beyond reason for it is traditional to retain as much of the individual qualities of the men as is compatible with need for concerted action. This policy has been of immense value in developing self-reliance and initiative, the chief characteristic of the American soldier. Proper relaxation essential to personal comfort is always permitted, and the combination of this element with that of disciplinary routine produces the best fighting organizing the world has ever known.

Rev. Mr. Prentice Honored.

Rev. George Prentice, a former pastor of the Milesburg Baptist church, was recently honored at Sykesville on the occasion of his selection as pastor of the Baptist church at that place. In making mention of the matter the Sykesville "Post-Dispatch" said.

"The Junior Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church recently had charge of the most pleasing affair that has concerned the congregation of that church in some months when more than one hundred persons gathered for the reception given for Pastor George Prentice, who was recently elected to the pastorate of the Baptist congregation. Addresses were delivered by Rev. I. G. Koonce, of the Methodist church : J. L. Long, superintendent of the Sunday school, and Rev. McPhail, of Reynoldsville. Each extended a most cordial welcome to Mr. Prentice to the town and congregation. He was given a purse of over $50 in cash. After a social hour with music and singing a delectable luncheon was served."

Shooting Accident.

A fatal shooting accident occurred Wednesday morning of last week in Fox hollow, about six miles from Jacksonville, when Henry B. Bower, aged 18 years, was instantly killed by the discharge of his gun. He had set a fox trap and had gone out to see if a fox had been caught and found a dog in the trap. He apparently used his gun to pry open the trap when it discharged.

Dog and Pony Show.

One of the attractions at the P. R. R. depot Monday morning was a dog and pony show on its way from Millheim to Snow Shoe. The owner gave a little exhibition which seemed to please a large number of persons who gathered there to see the fun.

Read "The Republican." $1.50 a year in advance.

Col. Spangler's Interesting Address.

Last week the week of prayer was observed in Bellefonte with good results. Friday evening's service was held in the Methodist church with Dr. McKinney in charge. The subject was "Home Missions" and "Capital and Labor. After paying a high tribute to the "Jew" and the duty of the church to christianize them Dr. McKinney introduced Col. J. L. Spangler who spoke of capital and labor which outside the war was the great question that must be settled. He said that the American people had practically settled the liquor question. All that was necessary was to put on the trimmings or the finishing touches and it would be a thing of the past.

Col. Spangler spoke of the capital and labor question as he came in contact with it in the far west as a member of the conciliation board appointed in September by President Wilson for the purpose of settling strikes. The commission was successful in its work in Colorada, California, Arizona and Illinois. In all these States they found capital and labor in such a turmoil that at one place the sheriff was afraid to take food to the men at the copper mines who were trying to keep the water from flooding the mines. The governor had to go on the ground and save the men from perishing.

One of the great evils of our country is the organization known as the I. W. W. which is working to overthrow the government. They have no respect for the law and have no respect for the flag. They are a menace to the country and should be exterminated. The address was of a very interesting character from the fact that it gave his hearers some idea of the unrest and dissatisfaction that is going on in the west, and the obstacles that must be overcome to make us a free people in the true sense of the word.

A Dangerous Practice.

Boys sliding on the principal streets of Bellefonte is a dangerous practice and it should be stopped by the town authorities. Saturday, just after dinner, Paul Heverly, son of J. O. Heverly, of the Auto Supply store, was sliding down High street and when opposite the Centre County bank building he ran in front of Clark Carson's transportation car. Mr. Carson seeing the dangerous situation of the boy put on the brakes but the car slid and struck him, knocking him down. The fact that the car was sliding saved him from being run over. At first it was thought that he had been injured, but the boy took his sled and walked off, insicating that he was more frightened than injured.

As stated Mr. Carson could not have been blamed if a more serious accident had happened, and it should serve as a warning to other boys to remain off the main streets with their sleds, because if they don't the probabilities are that we will be compelled to chronicle the untimely death of some boy whose life would have been saved by heeding this information.

D. O. Downing in Bellefonte.

Saturday D. O. Downing who served time in the western penitentiary for shooting Teller Hoover, while attempting to rob the Curwensville National bank, was in Bellefonte Saturday. He has been given his liberty and was on his way to Halfmoon township, where he will spend the winter with his mother. He was looking well and was in a cheerful mood. He is the same "Downing" that he was when he formerly came to Bellefonte and mingled among his many friends who were sorry to hear of his misfortune. The indications are there is no danger of anything like that crossing his pathway of life again.

250,000 Horses and Mules.

The vast army of horses and mules needed to mount United States cavalry and to pull artillery was impressed upon the agriculturists who attended Farmers Week recently at Pennsylvania State College, by Colonel John S. Fair, who came from Washington to address the farmers. One animal is required for every four men under arms. When this nation has finally transported 1,000,000 troops to France, he said there will be with them 250,000 horses and mules.

American farmers are expected to supply a fifth of this number, and the remainder will be procured from dealers. All of them, however, will be purchased in the open market. There will be none bought on the contract basis.

Made No Difference to Her.

Among the questionnaires filed with the local board at Tyrone last Thursday was one from a married man living near Harrisburg who set forth his reasons for claiming exemption, among those being the support due his wife. It appears, however, that said wife would not sign the supporting affidavit, and when asked about it, the man said :

"Well, the 'old woman' wouldn't sign the papers. She said Jim, if the government needs ye, I reckon I kin git along without ye, so I won't sign no papers."

Back to the Simple Life.

"Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it courageously. We have a victory to win."—Hoover.

War News.

All men for the war armies still to be raised by the United States will come from class one under the new selective service plan. That means the nation's fighting is to be done by young men without families dependent upon their labor for support and unskilled in necessary industrial or agricultural work.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announces the new policy in an exhaustive report upon the operation of the selective law submitted by Secretary Baker and sent to Congress. He says class one should provide men for all military needs of the country, and to accomplish that object he urges amendment to the draft law so as to provide that all men who have reached their twenty-first birthdays since June 5, 1917, shall be required to register for classification.

Provost Marshall General Crowder has notified state governors that there will be no more formal calls for deferred percentages of the present quota of national army men before Feb. 15. That is, all men who have been called but whose order numbers are so low that they are not actually in camp, will get the benefit of the new classification.

Boards have been instructed, however, to continue sending men to make up deficiencies in the quota caused by rejection of men already in the service until they have enough men finally placed in the first class.

They were notified also to expect very shortly calls for men skilled in special lines of work.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder William H. Brown has recorded the following real estate transfers:

Anthony A Hirst, et ux, to Wallace S. White, tract in Spring Township; $1800.

C. W. Luse, et al, to W. D. Bartges, tract in Centre Hall; $3500.

W. Scott Crain, et ux, to Fred Leathers, tract in College Twp.; $550.

Anna Ripka, et al, to Albert S. Lingle, tract in Potter Twp.; $415.

Susan A. Stump to United Evangelical Home, tract in Aaronsburg; $1.

Roland Morrison, et ux, to Bruce Hastings, tract in College Twp.; $1000.

Fred Kemmerer, et ux, to William Kline, tract in Benner Twp. $2200.

Ella S. Switzer, et al, to Edward Harris, tract in Philipsburg; $5000.

Kate Thomas, et bar, to Ida Showers, et al, tract in Bellefonte; $1.

John Toner, et ux, to James Kelley, tract in Spring Twp.; $170.

Samuel C. Bower, et al, to George W. Emenhizer, tract in Curtin Twp.; $700.

Lida J. Moore to J. P. Gates, tract in Philipsburg; $700

Andrew J. Goodfellow, et al, to Della V. Goodfellow, tract in Howard Twp.; $1.

Wireless at State College

A conference in Washington was called recently by the War Department which was attended by Dean R. L. Sackett, of State College. A plan was outlined by the Signal Corps by which electrical juniors and seniors and other qualified students could take a special course in wireless during the coming semester. According to the plan a student would enlist, be placed on the inactive list, pursue the course and graduate in the case of a senior. At the close of the semester, the student could choose either (a) to be released entirely or (b) to be placed on the active list in the Signal Corps.

The course is open without age restriction and entrance is dependent on the requisites set by the Electrical Department. Further details can be obtained from Prof. Kinsloe, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

The Dollar and the Penny.

A big dollar met a small penny newly coined and having a bright, clean face. Said the dollar, in a pompous manner : "You look as if you thought yourself gold, whereas you are only cheap brass."

The penny answered modestly : "I am only what I am, and can claim no more."

At that the dollar swelled up and said : "I am patriotic. See, I have the emblem of liberty on my bosom, and I am also trustworthy, because the United States government has placed the words on me, "In God we trust."

After a little silence the penny said : "I go to church oftener than you do."

Shoulder Broken.

Wednesday night of last week Mrs. J. C. Showers, of near Zion, had the misfortune of having her right shoulder bone broken. Late in the night she got up to look after some flowers she was anxious to keep from freezing. Instead of opening the right door she opened the one leading to the stairway and fell into the cellar, breaking the right collar bone and otherwise bruised her body. A physician was called who set the broken member and she is getting along very nicely.

Ice Too Thick.

The recent cold wave has caused a general suspension of ice harvesting at Williamsport, owing to the fact that the ice has formed to such a thickness that it is impossible to handle it. This is the first time such conditions have existed there for years and will force ice harvesters to wait for the second crop.

"Circus Feats" on Fighting Lines.

Every day at the front all manner of what in peace time would be regarded as "circus tricks" are performed as necessary measures of safety in the presence of hostile machines. With a view of illustrating their bearing upon aerial fighting methods, and alike upon the conquest of the air, I may now describe in detail the chief variations from ordinary straightway flying, says Charles L. Freeston in January Scribner. Let us first take the feat, well known on every flying exhibition ground, of "looping the loop." A Hun pilot, we will suppose, has succeeded, owing to a misty atmosphere, in dropping behind an Allied machine, and the pilot of the latter hears at close quarters the unwelcome "tack-tack-tack" of a machine gun. If he is not "winged" there are many things he may do, but we will suppose that he "loops the loop," and meanwhile the oncoming machine passes beneath him. The position of affairs is thereby reversed; the Allied machine is now "sitting on the tail" of the Hun, and may get in a vital shot. It may be, on the other hand, that the Allied pilot has engaged a Hun in a direct attack, and each may have an observer with a swivel gun. Either pilot may elect to loop in order to pass under the enemy machine, and thus provide a fair mark for his observer from below.

A variant on the original loop is the sideway loop. In order to get out of the line of fire as speedily as possible, in case of being attacked unawares, the pilot swings aside and loops with a rolling motion instead of in a vertical circle. This is a very useful expedient for the pilot of a single-seater, who has only his wits and skill to depend upon, whether for attack or defense.

The tail slide is frequently employed for the same purpose—that of causing the enemy to overshoot the mark and so effect a reversal of the positions. The pilot elevates his machine just as if he were beginning a loop, but instead of turning over and completing the circle, he allows the machine to "stall" itself when at a steep forward angle. To be exact, it does not actually slide backward on its tail; as soon as it is "stalled" the machine is allowed to fall by the head and the pilot dives. The enemy has meanwhile passed overhead.

There is yet another remarkable feat which has been evolved as a result of war-time experience, namely, the "spinning dive," and nothing perhaps could illustrate more forcibly the extent to which the skilled pilot has assumed the mastery of the air. Circumstances may render it desirable for a machine to drop as directly as possible either to avoid an attack or in order to reach a particular point below. An ordinary glide would carry it a long way past the objective, while even a plain nose dive would involve a certain amount of drift during the descent, as very few pilots care to dive in a strictly vertical line. The pilot, therefore, imparts a rotary action to the machine, and falls vertically in consequence. No absolutely uniform method of putting a machine into a spin is practiced, but after discussing the subject with many fighting pilots I may state that the commonest method is as follows: The pilot first pulls his "joystick" right back, and then, by operating the elevator at its steepest angle, soon "stalls" the machine, i. e., deprives it of its flying speed. It then automatically settles down by the head, but, instead of letting it merely "nose dive," the pilot still keeps his elevator up and at the same time operates the ailerons of the opposite wing. Some pilots would use the rudder before diving, and others would not use the ailerons at all while stalling the machine. In any case, the elevator becomes a rudder when the machine is vertical. It therefore sets up a spin, and falls in a series of gyrations that to the unitiated would appear to represent the ultimate limit of "uncontrollability." As a matter of fact, however, the pilot has only to put his control in the neutral position for the machine to right itself, provided he has room enough.

The amount of fall that is obligatory before the machine will automatically recover from its spin depends upon the weight and design of the particular aeroplane concerned. It may be a question of 3,000 feet or as little as 100 feet on the most suitable type; the lighter the machine the quicker will be the recovery. Only a very badly designed machine would fail to right itself.

Medical Supplies Scarce.

Russia is almost entirely dependent upon the allies for medical supplies for her hospitals and convalescent camps, according to a report of Dr. Frank Billings, recently appointed head of the American Red Cross commission to Russia. In Dr. Billings' cable came the startling information that the hospitals at the Russian front are almost devoid of everything but vaccines.

In response to Dr. Billings' appeal the Washington Red Cross headquarters has dispatched a $400,000 shipment of field operation kits, collapsible operating tables, syringes, needles, adhesive tape, catgut, rubber goods, etc. In addition to these articles 964 kilograms of medicines was included.

The shipment brings the total value of supplies sent to Russia for the use of the American hospital contingents up to $400,000.

In addition to this latest Red Cross shipment Dr. Billings hopes to import by courier from Japan and China, some vaccines and other necessities that are obtainable in those countries.

The way to cordial relations and close co-operation between the American Red Cross and the Russian army and relief organization has already been paved by the Red Cross commission there. The hearty welcome given to Dr. Billings and his fellow commissioners by officials and populace indicates that Russia is eager to grasp the hand of the great American war relief society.

A Comely Cop.

"I hear that Polly Peach is applying for a position as policewoman."

"Well, Polly would arrest attention, if nothing else."

Germans Want Dutch Shipping.

Germans are attempting to secure entire control of the Dutch mercantile marine during and after the war. Holland, having no iron and steel for ship construction or repair, is obliged to obtain these materials from Germany, writes the special correspondent of the London Times. The conditions imposed by Germany for supplying iron and steel place Dutch shipbuilders at the mercy of the Germans, he asserts.

All the Dutch shipyards receiving German iron and steel are under contract to the Germans to make a return of all details connected with ship construction and repair and with the ultimate destination of the vessel, such as the person to whom the shipbuilder contemplates selling. These particulars, which are of the most comprehensive character, are exacted not only concerning sea-going vessels, but also in the case of the smallest boats for inland water traffic. Any dispute arising has to be settled by a German court at Essen.

In addition the Germans insist that all Dutch shipbuilders and owners receiving German iron and steel shall sign a contract valid for five years after the war that they will not sell any ship without giving Germany the right of refusal and that during five years after the war they will not allow their ships to be employed directly or indirectly for the benefit of Germany's present enemies.

The Dutch Government Iron and Steel committees have, however, advised builders and owners not to accept these last two conditions.

No ship is allowed to be repaired with German iron and steel by any firm on the German black list, but the Germans are prepared to waive this prohibition on condition of a generous subscription to their war loan.

A further measure intended to force Dutch shipping to serve Germany alone, continues the Times correspondent, is applied to ships not necessarily built with German materials in Groningen Provinces. These ships cannot enter the sea except through the River Ems. Groningen shipbuilders wishing to send their ships to sea must first sign a contract giving Germany the right of refusal and promising not to serve Germany's present enemies for five years after the war. Failing this they will be seized on their journey through the Ems seaward.

Notwithstanding all these measures, Dutch mercantile talent has overcome in some cases the Teutonic attempt to fetter Dutch shipowners, as appears from a circular by Dr. Sturm, officially known as the Hague representative of the Berlin Export and Import office. Certain Dutch shipbuilders signed a declaration which was not binding and several ships therefore have gone to England. As soon as Sturm learned this he approached the Dutch government and under threat of reprisals he succeeded in obtaining from it a prohibition of leave for those ships whose owners signed a non-binding declaration.

"Unless something is done to counter German action all Dutch merchant shipping will very soon come under German control," declares the writer.

Shortage of Ship Draftsmen.

There are not enough ship draftsmen in the United States to do the drafting work needed to carry out the naval and merchant ship-building programs. Our country is engaged in the execution of the greatest warship construction plan in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all types from super-dreadnaughts to submarine chasers. Naval appropriations aggregating nearly two billions of dollars have been made since August, 1916.

Coincident with the demand for increased naval work there is an equally urgent call for an increase of merchant ship construction. It is betraying no secret to say that in both branches there is a shortage of technical men available for the work.

The United States Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to relieve the dearth of ship draftsmen by recommending to the heads of colleges and technical schools that Senior students in engineering courses be given intensive training in naval architecture during the coming spring, with a view of making them available for employment as ship draftsmen in June. The Commission is also receiving applications from qualified architectural, mechanical, and structural steel draftsmen, and is certifying them for employment in the Navy Department and in navy yards on ship work.

Local boards of civil service examiners at the postoffices in all of the larger cities are furnishing detailed information and application blanks. Applicants are not required to appear in an examination room for a written examination, but are rated upon their education, training, and experience.

Is the Land of Untold Wealth.

Fifteen million ounces of silver is one of South America's annual contributions to the world's pocketbook. This would make more than 17,000,000 silver dollars. Silver to the amount of more than $2,000,000,000 has been mined in the last 300 years from Potosi, the famous "peak of silver" in Bolivia.

The hills of South America are seamed with gold. It is found in every State.

All this gold and silver could be studded with precious stones from Colombia.

Seven hundred thousand carats of them are dug out of her hills annually. Almost all of the emeralds in the world come from there.

Our famous copper mines in Michigan, Montana and Arizona are surpassed in richness by those on the west coast of South America.

Enough silver is mined with the copper of one Peruvian mine to pay all the expenses of mining, of shipping the ore over the mountains and up to North American smelters. It also pays the cost of smelting.

The Bethlehem Steel works in Pennsylvania could be kept busy for 75 years with the iron ore of one of Chile's provinces, Cogquimbo.

More tin is mined in Bolivia than anywhere else in the world except the Federated Malay States, and only a few mines have yet been opened.

Although South America imports most of her coal, there is enough tucked away in her mountains to supply the needs of both Americas for ages to come. But there are no railways to bring it out.

Chile's nitrates fertilize the fields of the world and bring her annual revenue in export duties of more than $15,000,000. The value of the deposits must be reckoned in ten figures.—World Outlook.

——Hygiene is being taught to the less civilized natives of the Philippines with motion pictures.

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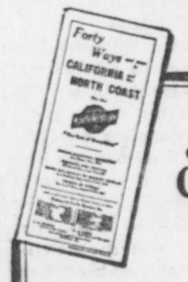

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THE WAR'S GREATEST SPEECH.

"Lafayette, We Are Here."

"Lafayette, we are here!"

By all France, this simple, unaffected utterance of General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette is acclaimed the great inspired oration of the war.

How it came to win instant place with the famed sayings of history—how it stirred and strengthened a nation's faltering soul were told with vivid force by a hero of the Marne—Lieutenant Paul Perigord, of the French Army—at the Speakers' Bureau meeting in Lincoln Hall of the Union League last month.

A slender figure was the Lieutenant in his steel blue uniform of the line, so colorfully reminiscent of Marne battle-smoke. And just as battle-smoke cloaks the flash and thunder of the guns, so, too, his tunic of battle-smoke blue enveloped fire and force—the fire of ardent patriotism and the force of dramatic oratory. An audience swaying from tears to laughter and back again to tears testified to the emotional appeal of Lieutenant Perigord's recital.

His putting aside the robes of priesthood to rejoin the colors, his desperate wounds, his five decorations for valor on the field of honor, his presence as the "living voice of the fighting man from the front," all were themes of a masterly introduction by Chairman Pepper. It was an introduction that prepared the big audience for thrills. And the thrills were forthcoming. Lieutenant Perigord's remarks were made all the more effective by the savor of native French that clung to his words.

Here is the story he told—the manner of the telling cannot be reproduced:

"I am the smallest man on this platform tonight, and I have just been very bold. I have requested your Secretary of the Treasury to wait a few minutes so I could tell him what I have on my heart, and this is what I have on my heart:

"I have wished, while the Secretary was speaking, that his voice could carry so far that every one of my boys—every one of the boys of the infantry, with whom I have lived for three long years, in mud and blood—might hear his words. And then I have wished that the boys of the British army might have heard him. Could your words have carried so far, Mr. Secretary, five million boys fighting for our liberty would be trying to shake your hand for these sentiments.

"This war has meant loss of blood and money and sacrifice to us boys. We are the boys who are going over the top, who live in mud and dirt, under gas, steam, and fire. These are the men who should hear you say that self-sacrifice is going to win this war. Ah, yes! tonight the boys of France, England, and Italy are thankful to you, sir, for I know they shall hear of these words. For there will be less blood shed and there will be victory for us all because of those words.

"If I have ever wished for eloquence, my friends, I have wished for it now. I am not a speaker, I am only a poor soldier, and a very tired soldier at that. But whatever I have I give willingly, and I shall only speak to you out of the fullness of my heart, not looking for eloquence of human wisdom. And, of course, the first thing I must do is to repeat for you what France has proclaimed to be the best speech of the war. After hearing your Secretary, tonight, I believe I should say the two best speeches of the war.

"When General Pershing came to France and visited the tomb of Lafayette; when he arrived there the French people and the French officers expected a great oration.

"But the striking figure of your General—your typical great soldier—bent low as if to greet the silent spirit that lay beneath the stone and he whispered, 'Lafayette, we are here.' My friends, do you know what that meant to France? Do you understand why we salute that speech?

"I come from the Middle West and, before leaving again for the Middle West, I want to say that some one has expressed the fear that the West is not perhaps quite awakened. My friends, there are two lines of defense, the first and the second. The first line of defense on the Eastern front has collapsed; the Western has not—be sure of that. I have my boys there, and I am going to them shortly, and that company has not lost one foot of ground since the battle of the Marne, when they retreated on orders. And I know they are not going to lose one foot of ground.

"What is the second line of defense? I know now that the Western front here in this country is going to hold. I have seen a most wonderful thing. I have seen the soul of these States—Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri,—and there is there a wonderful miracle taking place. A new soul is being born, and the Western front of the second line of defense is going to hold. I know it is going to make up largely for the collapse of the Eastern front of the first line.

"Well, my friends, I will detain you but a very short time because I know you want to go home. But make this little sacrifice: Just you imagine you are in the trenches and you have got to stay for a while. I know you will expect a little story of me. I have very few stories, because a soldier does not know very much about the war. But there is one I am going to tell you.

NEW USE FOR PESTS.

"You know we cannot keep very clean in the trenches, and when we go back to rest we are seldom alone. We bring a lot of company that comes to us unexpectedly in the trenches. At the beginning of the war the officials were alarmed at that state of things, and they decided to take the boys who had them and send them for a few days to a 'de lousing' hospital.

"When that first group of boys came back they had a most interesting report. They were well taken care of, and had slept in beds. This is the utmost luxury for a soldier. I have not slept in a bed more than fifty times during the last three years. So they came back with wonderful stories about the treatment they had received, and all the boys wanted to go.

"But those who did not have them could not go, and would say to the ones that did have them, 'Have you got any?' (Laughter). And if they said 'yes,' the next question would be, 'Can you give me a couple?' (Laughter).

"Of course you would think it was easy to find a couple, but it is not. And so the boy who was fortunate to have a couple would say, 'I am not giving them away, I am selling them.' (Laughter). So you see, you never thought that a Frenchman could make business out of such a product. (Laughter.)

"I am bringing you the warmest greetings of the French army, that body of valorous officers and men who have fought and bled for three long years from a thousand wounds, and who have lost three million boys. Their children are looking longingly to this Republic without uttering a word of complaint. But they have felt a great fear that this sacrifice might be in vain.

"But, behold! one beautiful morning a new flag came out of the trenches, its colors well known. It was red, white, and blue, with stars within its fold. And the voices of a downtrodden people along the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean arose in tones of happiness. Those voices came from France, England, Italy, Australia, and every corner of the world where liberty-loving people, speaking love and greeting to you, the American people. And it is the echo of that voice that I bring you tonight, my friends.

FAITH IN THE FLAG.

"When I left New York in the early part of August, 1914, one of my old teachers of the University of Columbia gave me a small American flag. He said, 'Take it, my friend, thousands will follow you soon.' He was one of those men who had a clear vision of the future. He knew that was to be no ordinary war between two races or nations, but a mighty conflict between two different interpretations of national dignity and international justice. But the flag he had promised did not come soon, and when the officers of the allied armies inquired, 'Well, what of the United States?' I always answered, 'Be patient, they are coming.' For I had studied and labored amongst them, and I knew the day they would see light they would be with us. And I was not disappointed.

"The little flag that was given me I kept with me. I treasured it lovingly, and I brought it through all the great battles of this war. And I assure you, my friends, I never lost confidence in the glorious Stars and Stripes and the principles it represented.

"But I am bringing you more than the war greetings of the French army; I am bringing to the American people the warmest embrace of the whole French nation. Do you know how much France loves the United States? France looks upon this nation as her spiritual child. You know her history. France always rushes to the aid of the nation for the cause of freedom. She is always ready to shed her blood for Christianity and civilization. So when the most terrific conflict the world has ever seen was begun, she proceeded to carry out that plan.

"She sprung forth and rushed into the frontiers and isolated cities and exposed the breasts of her children to the sabers of tyrants, endeavoring to stop the criminal practices of war. But, my friends, France had been dreaming dreams, even as you have been dreaming them, and she was unduly prepared for this mighty conflict. And this living wall crumbled down under thousands of thousands of machine guns and monster engines of destruction. And you sat aghast and wondered, 'Was Prussia to destroy the liberties of mankind?' But no! It seems that God heard the prayer of all the liberty-loving nations, and then took place the most wonderful miracle of all ages.

JOFFRE'S GREAT MESSAGE.

"Broken in heart and spirit, we heard that wonderful message from our great General, Marshall Joffre: 'My boys, my boys, the retreat is over now. It is victory or death!' And indeed it was death—death for many, for thousands. The rivers of France were red with the blood of her children. But, my friends, a victory for France was a victory for you all, a victory for the whole world. It was the dawn of the day the sun of which will never set.

"You will never know, my friends—you cannot know—what France has endured in its three long years of war. While England and Russia were preparing for war news came of the violation of Belgium, her northern cities destroyed, her treasures ruined, women ravished, young children taken into slavery, her whole civil population led into bondage and made to work against their will, children and mothers murdered, and fathers fighting with their boys dying on the same battlefield. We have that same thing in the French army.

HER ALL FOR FRANCE.

"I will never forget, my friends, the day our regiment was stopping at a small village and our colonel asked us to give a parade for the benefit of the citizens. It was my privilege to carry the flag on that day. Suddenly a woman came and knelt at my feet, raised the corner of the flag lovingly to her lips and kissed it, and buried her face within its folds. The colonel came and said, 'What is it, mother?' She handed him a letter. That letter contained notice of the death of her fourth son and the last child. She was a widow. And then she said, 'I have given all to France, her flag is my only love. How proud I am of my flag!'

"That is the spirit which is going to win the war, my friends. You have heard a good deal about the mud, fire, soil and blood in which the soldiers live, and I know they are bad enough. But you have not heard enough about the agony—mental and physical agony—endured by the women of France. The women in France have not only worked in the trenches, but have filled the factories. When they get home at night, they sit down and write, 'My child, my beloved one, be strong, be brave.' And do you know what it means to say to a man on the battlefield, 'Be strong, be brave?' I hope you will never know. Do you know, my friends, what it is that has helped France most in this mighty struggle? You might think it was victory, glorious as it is. But no!

"Here I must pay tribute to England. England has not always been our friend. We fought many a fight with England, but it was always a chivalrous fight. England was our gentle enemy. Well, my friends, surely a Frenchman would be the last man in the world to forget Ireland. But today I must say England stands a four-square defender of liberty for all nations. As to the Irish people, we love them, we love them! We have always looked upon them as brothers of France—of the good Celtic family, our family.

"I have seen them in the field and I know they are brave. They go into battle with their whole heart and soul. Once we have fought and gained liberty, there will be liberty left for Ireland. And, my friends, liberty with honor is the only kind of liberty worthy of the Irish nation.

"It is not the fidelity of England, nor the devotion of Italy. What is it then? Why, my friends, it has been all through this war this sympathy of these United States. For long before you came into this war officially as a nation your boys came as volunteers into the Foreign Legion, and died the death of heroes. And France can never forget! I assure you, my friends, they made their presence felt in the skies of Europe.

LOVE FOR RED CROSS.

"Others came and attended to and took care of our sick and wounded. More than that, when the women of America heard there were orphans and widows in France they not only gave them money but they gave their heart's love to these orphans. What shall I say of the American Red Cross? For wherever there was a wounded or sick soldier, wherever there was a home in distress, or any sorrow, there could be found the American Red Cross. But beautiful as these things have been, there is another thing that has kept France alive, and what is that?

"One morning a mighty voice was heard coming from across the seas, and that voice, as it passed over the waves took some of the grandeur and solemnity of the ocean itself. It was reciting the most sublime words ever framed by mortal tongue—the message that you would endeavor to make this world safe for democracy. The voice was the voice of a man whose patience and forbearance the world has never before seen equalled, and that man was your illustrious President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson. Of course, it would be out of place for me to make a political speech, but you people of this great Republic are entitled to know the esteem and respect with which President Wilson is held by the Allies. Wherever in France his name is spoken, it is pronounced with reverence.

"And I know some of you have said that, after all, the President has only read aright the heart and mind of the American people. All honor to him! Not only has he read it aright, but he has read it beautifully. It is an honor to the American people for having inspired a message so beautiful. We have had it read in every one of our public schools, and preached in every pulpit, and given over to our army, and we are endeavoring to spread the good seed across the line. Greater than the independence of one nation is the independence of all nations of the world.

A MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

"I wish I could talk to you longer, my friends, for an audience like this is an inspiration and a great temptation, but I know I would be taking advantage of your kindness. I will be here only a little while; then I will return to France. When I do return, I will take your message with me.

"I shall close my little talk as I begun it, with an expression of love and gratitude of the French nation. You have not only one capital in this country, Washington, but you have another in Paris. If you were to go to France, you would see there more American flags in the city of Paris than you have ever seen in any American city. The other day one of the little girls of Philadelphia sent an American flag to France. Paris claimed it and taking it lovingly, put it on the dome of the City Hall higher than any flag of the Allies,—higher than the French flag itself,—and said, 'Look here! the great battle for democracy is about to be won!'

"As for the boys you are sending over there, don't worry about them. Your boys will be loved over there. When the first boys in khaki came, the attention given them by the French mothers made their boys jealous. The boys in France have never been so well received in our capital cities as have the boys you are sending over. Some will stay. I hope it will not be too many of them. Remember, the number will depend upon your loyalty and support, but it will not be many. Let me say to the fathers and mothers of your boys that the French mothers, with empty hearts, will take the place of their mothers."

Owl-Cat Feathers.

A woman selecting a hat at a milliner's asked cautiously:

"Is there anything about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Bird Protection Society?"

"Oh, no, madam," said the milliner.

"But did they not belong to some bird?" persisted the woman.

"Well, madam," returned the milliner, pleasantly, "these feathers are the feathers of a howl; and the howl, you know, madam, seein' as ow' fond 'e is of mice, is more of a cat than a bird."—London Answers.

An Easy Way.

"How did such a silent couple ever make love?"

"Very easily. She has a speaking countenance, while his money talks."—Baltimore American.

More Trying Position.

Newrich (to prospective butler)—A hundred dollars a month? Why, that's all I pay my bookkeeper.

Butler—But 'e doesn't 'ave to associate hevery day with your family sir.

Medicines and the War.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society Dr. John Foote presents an amazing collection of facts regarding the effect of the world-wide sources upon which the physician relies when he writes his simplest prescriptions. The war has brought home to the American people the realization that the pharmacist must go to every nook and corner of the globe for the drugs which fill his bottles, his salve boxes, and his powder receptacles. A portion of Dr. Foote's communication was issued by the Geographic Society as the following war geography bulletin:

When the war cloud burst in Europe a sudden paralysis of credit temporarily engulfed the western world. As business relations were restored, ocean travel resumed, and traders set aside the sense of danger, secretive individuals crossed from Europe, keeping to themselves and avoiding smoking-room conversation, using the wireless overmuch, and receiving daily aerograms in private code. They were speculators, gamblers, these nervous, anxious-looking unknowns, not dealers in war materials nor food, but speculators in drugs—the kind of things that you and I so frequently buy in the corner drug store.

To gain possession of existing stores of German manufacturers and especially German patented chemicals, was the game these gentlemen played, and at such enormous profits as to make the plungers in "war 1914, invested $1,000 in antipyrin, tive bankers by comparison. For instance, the speculator who in July, 1914, invested $1,000 in antipyin, used extensively in headache remedies, would in 1915 or 1916 have a profit on his purchases of $19,000, with no possible chance of a slump in the market. This was practically true of all patented German medicinal chemicals in general use, as well as many substances necessary in the arts and sciences.

No merchant sells more diversely born or more widely traveled merchandise than the pharmacist, and accordingly no business is so quickly disorganized when trade routes are disturbed as the importing and distributing of drugs; for the arteries of trade are like the arteries of the human body—sensitive throughout to any change in the volume of flow in even the most remote branch.

The law of supply and demand applies likewise to drugs; therefore it would be as natural to expect a rise in German chemicals as to look for an increase in the cost of coal if all the mines stopped working for a year.

For a time no marked change occurred in the drugs imported from neutral lands, for there were large stocks on hand; but as trade routes were distributed by the closing of the old markets and the difficulties of transportation increased, due to hazards of the sea, and consequently warehouse stocks were exhausted, slowly but surely came the upward swing in the cost of dozens of crude drugs and their by-products—drugs which are gathered in strange nooks and in hidden corners of the world as far from the clash and the turmoil of the battles as ever they could be.

It is not generally known that most of the castor bean from which castor oil is pressed comes to the United States from India. Indeed, our annual importation in normal times is nearly a million bushels. The Orient has always produced this 'delicacy' of our childhood days, and it is interesting to remember that the Ebers papyrus, an Egyptian medical manuscript, written when Moses was a young man, speaks of the medicinal virtues of the castor plant.

Today importers are viewing with apprehension (and children with joy) the castor oil situation. Not only is production lessened, but the difficulties of sea transportation from India are increasing with the lack of ships. In fact, earth, heaven and ocean seem to conspire against castor oil; submarines are ambitious to send it to the bottom of the sea, while aeroplanes demand it as a lubricant in large quantities. Therefore, with our ambitious air program and our diminishing supply of oil, we have reason to study the situation a little.

However, the castor plant will grow rapidly almost everywhere; it is frequently seen cultivated in our gardens. The machinery for crushing is also available; so if a shortage really becomes inevitable, the Department of Agriculture will be able to incubate another infant industry.

The changes in drug prices which have come in this war are due chronologically to the blockade of Germany, in relation to the enormous chemical manufacturing industry of that country; to speculation in existing stocks at the outbreak of the war; to the congestion of transportation both by land and sea and terminal facilities in belligerent countries; to the removal of blockaded shipping from world trade, causing a shortage in sea transports; to the destruction by commerce raiders of shipping and cargoes and the high marine insurance and freight rates; to the diversion of labor to war purposes from trades concerned with the gathering, marketing or manufacturing of drugs and medicinal substances, and to the accumulation of stocks of drugs by army organization.

'Made in China' Now Vies as Label with the 'Made in Japan.'

Our homes and our wardrobes will soon be substituting Oriental goods, as the markets of Europe are closing to us and as even American workmen and factories are being run to the tune of war. Already the difference is visible as one goes about the shops, where the label made in China or Japan is rapidly taking the place of made in Germany or France.

Among the articles prominently displayed are the Chinese and Japanese rugs, quite distinctive, as they are thick and usually seen in rather solid colors, mostly buff and a fairly light blue. They are quite different from the Persian rugs which have so long been with us, substituting solid masses of colors and single figures in place of the intricate designs and variety of colors woven into the Oriental rugs.

A prominent rug merchant on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, showed some antique Chinese rugs valued at $1000 and $1500 or more, but they were all in buff, blue or a lovely shade called peach glow. Some of the modern rugs now being imported from China were also shown. They run not much less than the Persian articles. They are made of wool, entirely hand woven and very durable, with the colors guaranteed.

This shop was also showing the Japanese imitations of the Chinese rugs now in the department stores. They are called Chinese rugs. They are really made of cotton, and are known as Jut rugs. However, they look most satisfactory; in fact, they are made more artistic than the common, ordinary variety made in our factories. And the price is low—$40 for a very large one to cover an entire room. The colors, it seems, are not guaranteed, but if purchased in the prevalent buff or light tones, with a few figures of blue as the decorative motif, it is hard to see where they would fade. Certainly these new Oriental rugs are satisfactory, particularly with so-called mission furniture, and their plain designs eliminate the weird effect of most of our domestic rugs when combined with figured draperies or wall paper.

Another thing that is more and more invading our home is the Chinese or Japanese lamp. Most of the handsome vases used as bases are originals from China, but, as always, the Japanese are copying them. It is well to remember that the Chinese are the creators, the Japanese the imitators.

As for shades the handsomest silk ones are being made of Chinese embroideries, but it seems that this supply is giving out, because China has become a republic and the gorgeous embroidered clothes formerly worn by men, as well as women, are being substituted by the ugly European clothes. Unfortunately a democratic form of government seems to sound the death sentence which make for beauty and the artistic side of life. Anyhow, the Chinese are giving up their gorgeous embroideries and, therefore, are ceasing to make those skirts which make up such lovely lampshades. Soon it will be that China is cleaned out of embroideries, for foreign buyers are combing the country for them, at the same time trying to teach the Chinese to be more commercial.

These pieces of embroidery adapt themselves for handbags, from the size large enough in which to carry one's knitting to the diminutive one for handkerchief and powder puff. Jade handles are used to go with them, also queer little tassels of all sorts.

Statement of Mr. Hoover on Price of Pork for 1918.

The food administration has four main purposes in view with reference to hogs: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs, so that it will be profitable for him; to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred; to limit the profit of the packer and the middle man; to eliminate speculation.

"All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

"We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the food administration has over the buying of the allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian relief, and the neutrals.

"The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs in the central markets. These prices must become stable, so that the farmer knows where he stands and will feel justified in increasing the number of hogs for next winter. The prices, so far as we can effect them, will not go below a minimum of about $15.50 per hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market.

"We have had and shall have the advice of a board of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn.

"That board further advises that the ratio of corn prices to hog prices on the average over a series of years, has been about twelve to one, or a little less. In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than twelve to one, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased.

"When it was higher than twelve the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about thirteen.

"Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each one hundred pounds of hog ready for the market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of corn fed to the hogs."

A Troublesome Carpet.

A member of the diplomatic corps at Washington tells a story of a Persian who came to the United States on a special mission.

Among those who entertained him was a wealthy American, who invited the Oriental to his country house. On the morning of the guest's arrival the American visited him in his apartment, and was astonished to see him hopping about the floor in the strangest way imaginable. The host ventured to ask the reason for this curious action. The Persian replied:

"You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so I am obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing."—Youth's Companion.

Misunderstood.

"My friend," said the solemn individual, "what are you doing for those who come after you?"

"Doing for them? I'm trying to dodge the pests," replied the man who was harrassed by bill collectors.

——A Frenchman has invented a telephone instrument so small and convenient that both the receiver and transmitter may be hidden in a flower vase.

RUSSIA CLOSE TO ENGLAND

Foundation for Intimate Relationship Laid by Royal Marriage in the Eleventh Century.

Does Elihu Root know Russian? By no means. But the knowledge of English is so widespread among the educated classes of Russia that we begin to understand the reports about the enthusiastic reception of our ambassador's eloquent address by his audiences in Petrograd and Moscow, says an exchange.

There is not a notable play or novel produced in London which is not acted or read in Russia. The Russian intellegenzia knows not only French and German, but also English history and literature thoroughly.

Glytha, the daughter of King Harold who was slain at Hastings (1066), through her marriage with the Russian Prince of Tchernigoff laid the first foundation to the close relationship between Great Britain and the empire of the czars. The real English "discoverer" of Russia is, of course, Richard Chancellor, who, through his voyage to Moscow in 1553, established solid commercial connections between the two countries.

And why should we not be reminded, on this occasion, of the interesting fact that Peter the Great's mother was brought up in a Scottish household?

What One Knot Faster Would Mean.

"For every soldier that we land in France," says the Scientific American, "25 tons of shipping must plow back and forth at a steady ten knots to supply his needs alone. For 25,000 men this means 100 ships—a number that we would be hard pressed to find. And this means curtailment of the vital supplies to our allies.

"Now, could the average speed of this fleet be raised to 11 knots and could the time in port be reduced 10 per cent, we could release for other service some 60,000 tons of shipping. In other words, we could create immediately that amount of extra tonnage and add it to our merchant marine, not in 1918 but today. And today may be the day, the real 'Day,' the day the balance will spring."

Argentine's Wheat Crop.

Reports from the Argentine state that weather conditions are ideal for the growth of wheat. The official preliminary estimate is for a crop of 240,000,000 bushels. The large crop of 1915-16 was 173,000,000 bushels, and the average for the five preceding years was 149,000,000 bushels. Domestic requirements are about 70,000,000 bushels. The large crop now growing will be available some time after January 1 if transportation is furnished.

The Argentine oats crops is estimated at 88,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1915, of which 57,000,000 bushels were exported.

Airing Their French.

"We are all airing our French, now we are France's ally," said Robert W. Chambers, the New York novelist.

"A man and his wife were seeing a friend off for France the other day.

"'Bon voyage!' said the lady. 'Bon voyage!'

"'Yes,' said her husband, 'bon voyage, old fellow, and let me add, a pleasant journey to you!'"

Taking a Mean Advantage.

"Why do you nag your illustrious husband all the time?" they asked Xantippe.

"He's so highbrow he makes me sick," she snorted in disgust.

"He is a very highly educated man," they told her.

"That's what gets me sore. Just when I think I've said the last word, he goes ahead and invents a new one!"

RED-ROBED FRANCE.

The Huns stripped off my own green gown
And left me stark and bare;
My sons, they spread a red robe down
And wrapped me in it there.

The garb they brought was red as blood—
The robe was red as flame;
They veiled me in it where I stood
And took away my shame.

Was ever web so costly wove
Or warp so glorious spun?
I'll wear no vestment prized above
That wide and scarlet one.

Though younger sons, some happier day,
Weave me a fair green gown
Anew, or bid me don array
Of corn-ripe gold and brown.

The names (like beads, told one by one)
My heart will still repeat:
Will call, with tears, each dear, dear son
Whose red robe wrapped my feet.

—Charles Buxton Going, in Everybody's Magazine.

The Wonders of Cookery.

A new pupil in the cooking school sat at the instructor's desk copying recipes from cards. She wrote busily for some time and then approached a fellow student and asked wonderingly:

"Do we have to have all these things to make fruit punch?"

Her card read:

"Fruit Punch.—2 lbs. powdered sugar, 12 lemons, nutmegs, paprika, tarragon vinegar, 2 heads of lettuce, raisins, buttermilk.

It appeared that she had copied the teacher's grocery memorandum for the next day.—Youth's Companion.

Playing it on Father.

She—Papa says he will pay half the cost of furnishing a house for us.

He—But how about the other half?

She—Don't be a goose! Of course we'll pick out a lot of nice things, get papa's check for half of the bill, and then go back and select things only half as expensive.

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Coal is coal only when you have it in the cellar.

It doesn't take much of a fellow to cut ice these days.

One naturally wonders if there is any such thing as the good old summer time.

Providence helped out considerably in relieving the situation brought about by the coal shortage.

Now that he has taken control of the railroads perhaps the President will be able to cabbage a pass.

A message saying that the Kaiser's coal bin is empty wouldn't stir up much sympathy here just now.

Some folks who have had to shovel coal like the devil lately will have to do the very same thing later on.

The youngsters hereabouts who enjoyed an unlooked-for vacation managed to see some good in the coal famine.

Some unfeeling cuss remarked the other day that he wouldn't care a hoot if it was always below zero and the Kaiser never had any coal.

1918 resolutions have been put to a pretty severe test already, and the new year has hardly gotten started. What a lot of things will be blamed on the coal famine.

Wouldn't you swap about sixteen of these cold days for just one nice afternoon late in June down along Fishing Creek? Sure, Mike--and throw in a cigar to boot.

Down in Schuylkill County they are proposing closing all the bars as a means to keep the coal miners at work. If some of our Snow Shoe operators were asked for a tip they would reply, "Don't do it, brother."

MR. GARFIELD'S BLUNDER.

It is not surprising that a storm of criticism is sweeping down upon National Fuel Administrator Garfield from all parts of the country. With countless thousands suffering for the lack of coal Mr. Garfield stands out conspicuously as the one man most of all responsible for much of the distress throughout the United States today. Early last fall he advised the public against preparing to meet just such a crisis as exists at the present time. His official statements so misled the people that today they find themselves helpless to overcome a situation that is not one of their own making. As late as last September Mr. Garfield, over his own signature, issued a statement to the people of the United States deliberately advising them not to fill their coal bins until after October 1st and giving them the specific promise that coal would be cheaper after that date. In view of his being supposedly in position to know what he was talking about, most persons followed his advice. Now they are paying the penalty, and a severe penalty it has proved to be. Instead of coal becoming more plentiful and cheaper the price has mounted by leaps and bounds and the supply is so short that thousands of homes are experiencing actual distress, schools have been closed for lack of fuel and numerous business establishments are either closed or working on reduced time. We do not venture to say that this condition would have been entirely prevented had Mr. Garfield not misled the public by his statements, but we do say that many persons and business concerns would have followed their own judgment and put in a supply of coal at a time when shipping was not so congested and dealers were able to fill orders. Unhappily most persons took Mr. Garfield's advice. Of course, they will never take it again, but unfortunately this does not help them in their present predicament.

Auditors at Work.

County Auditors Ralph R. Hartsock, Clement H. Gramley and Sinie Hoy on Monday started in on the task of making the annual audit ot the books of the several officials of Centre County. The job has features calculated to try men's souls, so that the members of the board of auditors will have something to think about in addition to the scarcity of coal during the next two months.

Urges Farms for Soldiers.

That every United States soldier, when he returns from the war, should be given an opportunity to become the owner of a farm, is a principle enunciated by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.

"Every thoughtful man realizes," said Senator Harding, "that the proper distribution of the land is the very basis of national well-being. The land should, as far as possible, be in the possession and ownership of the men who work it. A nation of owners of small farms which support sturdy families is the ideal. The magnificence of France when the supreme test came has been largely due to the sturdy folk of her farms. These were the people who paid the price of the loss of the Franco-Prussian war. They have been the saviors of France in many emergencies. But for the solution of the land question and its division into small tracts in the ownership of the people, France would probably have ceased to exist before this.

"The weakness of England, the inability of that Nation to feed itself in the present crisis, the internal unrest, the growing masses of the dependent classes, the 'Hooligans' of the slums of London, have been admittedly caused by the ownership of the land by the few. England has been progressing slowly toward solving her land question. She has been working it out in Ireland faster than at home, for the question has been solved in Ireland.

"In the United States the drift of the people to the cities, the drift of farms into operation by tenant farmers, into ownership in large acreage by absent landlords, has been recognized as a dangerous tendency. But out of the war will grow many demands from the people. The man on the street will appreciate his rights more clearly and will be more ready to demand them. Among his most probable demands will be his right to the land. The quicker and stronger he makes that demand the better for the Nation.

"There are 35,000,000 acres in the Middle States that might be farmed, but which are lying idle. Much of this land is in the very outskirts of cities where food prices are high and the demand unlimited. In the Pacific Coast States there are 180,000,000 acres of unused but usable land. In all 500,000,000 acres or thereabouts is lying idle, to say nothing of that which is inadequately farmed.

"In the meantime the cities are full of people whose greatest ambition is to own a piece of this waste land and to convert it into productive homes. The mass of the foreigners in this country came from agricultural communities in Europe and would like to be on farms over here. They are allowed to become submerged in foreign sections of great cities, to be swallowed up in less wholesome activities and to be lost to this sort of beneficial productiveness.

"Even if the man in the city gets good land and at a fair price, it is practically impossible for him to establish himself and make a success without guidance and co-operation. The machine is not built up that will convert him from a city-dwelling wage earner to an independent farmer.

"That is exactly the machinery that should be developed. The proper agency to supervise its development is the Government. The time is now.

"This making of a farmer is a difficult task. Not one man in a dozen who is good material for farmer making would succeed if a perfectly good farm were presented to him gratis. It is the exception when a city man, even when adequately financed, goes on the farm and makes it pay. It is a still rarer thing when the family accustomed to city life goes into the country and is happy. To make the venture work out with regard to all these necessities requires organization and direction. Men in cities must not be merely given farms, but they must be directed in their management of those farms and the community life of which they become a part must be made such as to allow their lives to be as happy as in the old environment. Otherwise they will return to the city.

"The Government should see to it that land is available at fair prices. There are great tracts of idle land throughout the country. Much of it is for sale at a fair price. There is plenty of capital available that is ready for investment in that land if proper arrangement is made for its development and sale. Outside of New York, say 30 miles, there is a tract of land 500 acres in extent. It can be bought at a reasonable price. It has been examined by Government experts, who say that its soil is good and that it is convertible into productive farms.

"There has been made available through funds seeking investment or through funds of large interests that want their money to serve a good purpose, the necessary backing to handle this project. The land is bought.

"It is cleared and divided into ten-acre farms. On every farm is placed a house and barn. A horse, a cow, two pigs, a flock of chickens is bought for each farm. Every detail is charged up against the farm. To the money expended is added a profit which pays interest on the investment and makes the development of the tract a sound business undertaking. This profit and no more is the developing company allowed to take.

"Thus has the 500 acres become 50 farms ready for occupancy. In the meantime those applicants for farms in New York city have been carefully examined. It is not necessarily true that the very best of these will be selected for the settlement. Take it that 50 average families are chosen. Some of these families will be able to make considerable payments on their farms. It may be true that some of them can make no payment at all. The farms are sold on 20 years' time. Only the initail payment is required until the third year. It will take that much time before the farm can afford to make a payment.

"When these 50 families move into this community, their very presence adds value to the land. What a few months ago was an unoccupied solitude is now a dense settlement with a family on every ten acres. The normal value of the land has immediately increased. The investors have already made a profit if the land reverts to them.

"But this is no ordinary farming community. In the first place it is built around a community center. The schoolhouse, the postoffice, the store, the community hall, the motion picture show, are in the middle of the settlement. Nobody lives a mile from this center. There is no isolation. The settlers rub against their fellows almost as they would in the city.

"But there is another element in this community center. This is the demonstration farm. It is presided over by a scientific farmer who knows just how these farms should be handled to get the greatest possible return from them. The central tract which it cultivates is growing all the crops in the best accredited way. The farm manager lives there and it is his business to show each of the settlers just how it is done. Further it is his business to see that the settlers follow directions. Their contracts stipulate that they agree to follow directions.

"So they plant their crops and nurse them to harvest under this expert direction. In the meantime the settlement manager has arranged for the marketing. Their produce is pooled and is sold in quantities. This makes it possible to get consideration on the New York markets and to provide a community truck that takes this produce to market every day. This common marketing is a vast saving. The organization of the community makes it possible to buy seed potatoes, coal, chicken feed, anything, on a much more advantageous basis. It means all the difference between handsome profits and failure.

"This is but a rough sketch of the possibilities and an example of the method of working this matter out. The situation is different everywhere and requires that adjustments should be made. But everywhere there is land and everywhere there are people who want to go on it. The well-being of the Nation depends on whether or not the people get the land. A beginning might as well be made now as any other time toward making the readjustment.

"When the 2,000,000 men to be trained for the war come out of the ranks, there will be an unparalleled opportunity to work out this scheme on a wholesome basis. These 2,000,000 will be fine sturdy young Americans with the discipline, the training, the efficiency, developed by their service. Every one of them could go on one of these farms and make himself a good home. Not every one, possibly not 25 per cent. would want to go on a farm, but 25 per cent. would be 500,000 farmers. 500,000 farm homes for the future, where there were none before. If but 10 per cent. wanted to go on farms there would be 200,000 farm homes established. This would be no mean asset to the Nation.

"These young men will all be unattached. They will have been weaned away from their former tasks and associates. They will be wanting to strike a field for themselves. They should be given the opportunity. The Nation should prepare the way. Canvasses might be taken months ahead of the disbandonment of the armies and preparations made in accordance with the returns. The lumber of cantonments might be utilized in making soldier homes upon the land.

"In the meantime the experiment might be tried of placing the dependents of soldiers on these little farms. Those men of foreign birth who have gone back to fight for their countries have left their families in America, and some attention should be paid to their well-being. They might furnish additional material for the little farms. The maimed soldiers who will soon be returning must be placed on the way toward being self-supporting, and these, wherever possible, should be sent to these farms.

"As a war measure, a beginning should be made upon this great task of the Nation. Here might the experiment be tried, if it be regarded as an experiment, which it is not, since it has been done in scores of nations, in scores of countries. But the ultimate importance of the proposal goes far beyond a plan to reward the defenders of democracy. The great mass of the people should be offered the possibility. The plan should be put to work and kept to work like an endless chain which, season after season, converts hundreds of thousands of stifled tenement dwellers into people of the open, which changes tenant farmers whose very association with the land they cultivate make them shiftless, into self-respecting farm owners.

"Various measures have been introduced into Congress in recent sessions that have looked toward accomplishing this end. That introduced by Senator Curtis last session is probably the most promising. The situation undoubtedly calls for action that should go further than any of these, and the coming session will doubtless witness the thrusting of the question to the fore and its solution may be one of the by-products of the war which will continue to benefit the Nation for generations to come.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Melting Pot of the Pacific.

Japanese are the most numerous element in the Hawaiian Islands, according to Sanford B. Dole, former President of the Hawaiian Republic, then first Governor of the territory, and from 1906-1916 a Federal Judge. Their children born there are required, as indeed are all children, to attend the public schools, which are excellent. When they come of age they automatically become American citizens. There are Japanese and Chinese schools also which the young people attend in order that they may keep up a knowledge of the languages of their home land.

It is interesting to know, Judge Dole told the Boston Herald, that there is no feeling against the Orientals, as there is on the Pacific Coast—no race antipathy.

There are a good many Germans in the islands. A few of them are naturalized. A good many have married there, either native or American wives. They are not regarded as a dangerous element even now that the war is raging, Judge Dole said. It is a matter of good form not to discuss the war where Germans are present, and so on the surface at least everything is pretty harmonious. The former German consul, a leading man in the firm of Halford & Co., and naturalized, was recently arrested as concerned in promoting a revolution in India, however.

Asked about the Portugese, Judge Dole replied that they were numerous, and made an excellent addition to the population. Many of their children had grown up and become voters. They are law-abiding and industrious, and tend to be rather conservative.

There are many Russians also. The educated ones "get away;" their children go to the common schools and form a very promising class.

There are few Irish, and naturally the Irish question is rarely brought up.

The native Hawaiians of pure blood are gradually disappearing. There are more boys than girls born of them. Of marriages between Hawaiians and whites the balance between masculine and feminine offspring is nearly equal, which Judge Dole said was a good sign in that element. Nearly all the chiefs have disappeared and the chieftain blood cannot be recognized in the population. That was partly due to the fact that when King Kamahameha I (Kamahameha means "The Lonely One") conquered the islands and united them under his rule, he distributed all the lands among his own followers. The dispossessed former chiefs disappeared, and their children were absorbed into the common people.

President Eliot's favorite theory that it is fatal for people of dissimilar races to marry does not seem to be borne out by the experiences of the Hawaiians. Americans, Russians, Portuguese, English and Germans alike take native wives, and their children are perfectly normal. Moreover, the native Hawaiians and those of mixed blood are received in perfect social equality.

The Hawaiian delegate to Washington, known as Prince Cupid—his real name being Kalani Ana Ole, meaning the Measureless—is a very good example of the true Hawaiian. He is married to a woman who is part Portuguese and part Hawaiian. He has given satisfaction in his public capacity, and is a public spirited and popular man.

Judge Dole, remarking on the likelihood of Hawaii's becoming a State, said that the difficulty would be in the great preponderance of alien citizens; but that if it were admitted to the Union the native vote would be so heavy that probably Prince Cupid would be elected Governor. Under present conditions the population votes on every question except that of the governorship.

Judge Dole was asked about the former Queen Liliuokalani, and replied that in spite of the revolution (in which he took so prominent a part) he and she were excellent friends. She is more popular among the Hawaiians now than when she sat on the throne, and is regarded as representing the old regime. She is quite patriotic, has contributed largely to the Red Cross, and hangs out the Stars and Stripes on all great occasions. She is a talented musical composer, and to her is attributed the Hawaiian national song. "Aloha oe."

The Hawaiian language is still largely in use, though it tends to be corrupted by the mixture of foreign words. There is a movement on foot, Judge Dole said, to have it taught regularly in the schools, so that it may be preserved in greater purity. There is a fine literature in the vernacular. Many beautiful poems have been written in it, and there are several native Hawaiian weeklies, well edited, and as patriotic as our American journals. The language itself has great melodiousness and beauty. It is easy to learn it for ordinary conversation, but one might spend many years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the written tongue and its literature.

Judge Dole said that it is quite probable that the native Hawaiian Islanders are of Aryan stock and came originally from Central Asia, through the Malay Peninsula, which would explain their ready assimilation with the white races.

Are You Studying Modern Warfare?

Read a little up on the history of warfare between Waterloo and the South African battles and then compare these with the present conflict and you see more difference in methods of conducting a scrap between nations and armies than between Gettysburg and Chevy Chase.

In the latter they merely added weapons that sent projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder, instead of in the more remote time shooting arrows from bows and crossbows. They fought on the ground, planned, maneuvered, charged, retreated and that was about all there was to it.

But now! Fighting forces, in all, are not content to merely go at each other with volleys, single firing, bayonet and sword. No, indeed. They do all these things and add to them such interesting items as using hand grenades and rifle grenades, bombs of other various sorts, asphyxiating gases, liquid fire, barrage fires, which when made almost an actual curtain of projectiles is spoken of as having been laid down, like one would refer to a tablecloth or a blanket. And then balloons, flying machines, submarines, nets for catching same, depth bombs and what not are added. But most remarkable of all is the trench.

The trench, is indeed, no new invention, but its present universal adaptation, continuous for miles, with listening posts, rest and sleeping shelters, machine gun placements, dugouts, supply tracks for small railroads along the bottoms—all this was never dreamed of in the old days.

And, after all, this is not more than one-half a matter of relative scrapping ability, but war now is a contest between ingenious devices. Let us hope it will be the last great war, but if not, what shall we expect in the way of improvements in the art of killing, wounding and destroying?

Advertise in The Republican

John P. Wynn Dead.

Monday morning at 5.45 o'clock John P. Wynn, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Beech Creek, died from a stroke of apoplexy. Christmas day he was seized with stomach trouble, but had been improving steadily. Sunday quite a number of his friends called on him and he told them he would be all right in a few days, because he was feeling better than he had since he became ill. He retired Sunday night in good spirits, but about 5 o'clock Monday morning his wife was awakened by his heavy breathing and endeavored to arouse him, but failed. She called Dr. Tibbens, who found him beyond human aid. He was born on Jan. 1st, 1850, at Bolivar, Westmoreland County, being the son of James Ross Wynn. He was of a family of twelve of whom three survive. He celebrated his 68th birthday on New Year's day with family dinner and reunion. He began life as a railroad man, but soon became interested in the brick business, in which he quickly rose, and moved to Woodland, Clearfield County. Many years ago he went to Beech Creek, where until 1900 he was superintendent of the Queens Run Fire Brick Co. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Pennsylvania Fire Brick Co. in Beech Creek, which was built in the fall of 1900. His first wife died on March 22, 1893. Shortly before he took up his residence in Beech Creek he was united in marriage to Mrs. Georgia P. Dietrick, who survives him with the following children: Mrs. Fenton Fredericks, of Lock Haven; Mrs. Edwin Porter, of Pittsburgh; Warren R. and Thomas N., of Beech Creek; also two sisters and a brother, Mrs. Emma Frantz, of Wallaceton; Mrs. Sara McCale and George Wynn, of Bolivar. The funeral services will be conducted at the late residence this Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie Stimer Dead.

On Friday morning at 3.35 o'clock Mrs. Annie Stimer, wife of Marcus Stimer, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. LeRoy Gunter, in Tyrone. Mrs. Stimer had been a patient sufferer the past two years from cancer. Her passing away will be keenly felt in the home as she was a kind and loving mother and a good neighbor. Mrs. Stimer was born at Hannah Furnace in 1862. Her husband, Marcus Stimer, passed away Jan. 12, 1916. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church. Surviving to mourn her death are the following children: J. W. Stimer, of Hannah; Mrs. Minnie Woodring, of Port Matilda; Mrs. Ollie Moore, of Tyrone; Ephraim Stimer, of Tyrone; J. J. Stimer, of Martha Furnace; Mrs. Lillian Gunter, of Tyrone; Samuel and Daniel Stimer, of Hannah. She is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Minnie Stimer, of Hannah. Funeral services were held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Gunter home. The body was taked to Port Matilda Sunday morning, where services were held in the Methodist church at 10 o'clock. Interment at Port Matilda.

Mrs. J. M. Russell Dead.

At the noon hour Tuesday Mrs. Jennie Miller Russell passed away at her apartments in the McClain block, on West High Street. She had been a patient sufferer from liver trouble for about seven years. She was the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lytle Miller and on Jan. 9th, 1849, was born on the Gentzel farm in Spring township. In 1877 she went to Kansas and in 1885 was united in marriage to Alfred Russell. After his death in 1909 she returned to Bellefonte, where she since made her home. She was a woman of a kindly disposition and did much good in the communities in which she from time to time resided. She is survived by three brothers: Abram V. Miller, Isaac Miller and Robert Miller, of Bellefonte. The remains were prepared for burial and on Wednesday were shipped to Abilene, Kansas, where she will be buried by the side of her husband and one child.

Terrence Murray Dead.

Last Thursday morning at 7.30 o'clock Terrence Murray, who for years had been a familiar personage on the streets of Bellefonte, passed away at his home on East Beaver Street, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Ireland and when quite young came to America and finally located at Snow Shoe. He was 73 years of age. While in Snow Shoe he was married to Miss Julia Cohn, who preceded him to the grave several years ago. After coming to Bellefonte the deceased was employed by the American Lime & Stone Co., up until a few years of his death. He was kind and generous and would share his last cent with those who were in need. Several years agn he had the misfortune of being burned out of house and home, which was in close proximity to the conflagration that destroyed the lumber yard of the Pennsylvania Match Co., located north of the office of the American Lime & Stone Co. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Kathryn Murray, who lived with him, and Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Philadelphia. The funeral took place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the Catholic church of which he was a member.

He Knew His Weakness.

Imaginative Young Lady—Suppose a fairy should appear and offer you three wishes. What would you do?

Practical Young Man—I'd sign the pledge.—Cartoon's Magazine.

Mrs. Amanda Haines Dead.

Mrs. Amanda Haines, relict of Ambrose Haines, passed away Tuesday of last week at her home at Aaronsburg at the advance age of 79 years. On account of a son who resides in Texas the funeral was not held until Tuesday morning of this week. About two weeks prior to her death she had the misfortune of falling and braking her shoulder bone which resulted in her demise. She was the daughter of John Hosterman and was born near Woodward. She was a member of the Lutheran church and lived a quiet yet very useful life. She was one of the oldest residents of the township and was highly respected by all who knew her. She is survived by eleven children and one step-brother, Adam Hosterman, of Boalsburg. The funeral took place from the St. Paul church, near Woodward, and was largely attended. The officiating minister was Rev. Yearick, of Mifflinburg.

Market Quotations.

(Corrected by Weaver Bro. Grocers)

Butter..... 47
Eggs..... 47

GRAIN MARKET

(Corrected by Gamble & Gheen)

Wheat.....$2.05
Corn..... 1.50

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and foucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUSINESS CHANCES

We Establish Cut Rate Tire Agencies

There should be one in each locality
30x3 Non Skids $6.80
30x3 1-2 Non Skids $8.60
Small capital required. Profits are large.
For full particulars address
Popular Tire and Rubber Co.
2658 Broadway, New York City

New Art Pictures of
WAR PRESIDENTS

Washington, Lincoln, Wilson: allied flags and latest official version of "Star Spangled Banner." Beautiful 5 color design for window display or framing. Postpaid for 10 cents.

U. S. FLAG SEALS

The correct patriotic emblem for your stationery, packages &c. Officially approved.

50 Flags for 10 cents
200 " " 30 "
500 " " 50 "
1000 " " 80 "

W. H. Keen Company
1 No. Iowa Avenue Atlantic City, N. J.

Here's Your Chance You Can Live in a New Up-to-Date Home

By moving to Clearfield

We have new homes for several families with girls to work in the Velvet Mill.

For particulars apply to
Clearfield Textile Co.

For Music Lovers

We have for sale the following machines—all guaranteed:—

2 Standard Machines
1 Edison, second-hand

also Records for above, and the Victor and the Columbia

We solicit orders for
Victor Victrolas & Columbia Machines & Records

Repair work neatly and promptly attended to on all makes of talking machines, guns, locks, etc

Bryan & Rosenhoover
1st door above main entrance to Garman Opera House

Correspondence

Milesburg.

Mrs. Margaret Haupt was called home from Altoona on Sunday on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Baird, who is seriously ill with catarrhal pneumonia.

Mrs. Hannah Dyke is ill at her home. She sufiered a stroke on Sunday of last week, which affected her speech.

William Baird, of Juniata, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baird.

Mrs. Heverly is ill at her home, having suffered a stroke on Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mas. James Simmons are the parents of a nine pound baby boy. It was born on Friday of last week.

Kenneth Shultz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shultz, is ill with pneumonia.

Harry Light, of Harrisburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson.

Paul Stover, of Akron, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Wyland.

Donald Fulton, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fulton, returned to his home on Saturday.

Miss Maud Kanarr, of State College, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kanarr.

Mrs. F. L. Baird has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, but is now improving nicely.

Mrs. John Bryan is ill with an attack of pneumonia.

Fred Yorks spent Thursday and Friday in Unionville.

Mrs. Harrison Watson and daughter, of Snow Shoe, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas during the past week.

Clifford and Wayne Yorks, sons of Leon Yorks, are ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Charles Ginter is ill at her home at the Forge.

Russell Rickard, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Rickard.

Rev. W. A. Lepley left this week for a three weeks' visit in New York city.

Rev. M. C. Piper spent Sunday in Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, of Jacksonville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Lose.

Mrs. Glenn, of Altoona, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yeager.

Harry Whiteman, of Cameron Co., is visiting his family on Main Street.

Miss Stella Smith and Mrs. Lena Carr, of Boston, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Emma Smith.

Henry Hoover, of Unionville, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Leon Yorks.

Harry Jodon, of Altoona, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Jodon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shope moved frym Blue Ball to town and are living in the house lately occupied by Wesley Emenhizer.

Mrs. Jane Austin, who has been spending the winter in Bellefonte, is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith.

The following people have had bad luck in losing their pigs: Frank Baird, 1; Edward Baird, 1; Samuel Stanley, 2; Wesley Cartright, 2; William Stanley, 4; Joseph Baird, 1.

John McCauslin and son George, of Orviston, are visiting Mrs. McCauslin, at the Forge.

Unclaimd Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the Bellefonte postoffice:

Miss Elizabeth Adams, Miss Margaret F. Armitagt; Miss M. J. Bishop, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Blaisdell, Robert Dale, T. O. Daywalt, George Evenden, L. J. Fidler, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamilton, Miss Julia Herman, Miss Mary Koreman, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. Sarah Musser, Miss Mary Rickner, Joseph Roberts, Miss Mary C. Stump, Roy Vandersloot.

P. H. Gherrity, Postmaster

Pine Grove Mills.

Twenty-four inch ice is being housed.

The snow and sleet that fell on Monday has revived the sleighing and numerous parties are being held.

Mrs. Annie Tate and son, Harold, of State College, were over-Sunday visitors at the H. H. Goss home on the Branch.

Miss Sadie Elder, of the Glades, is visiting with friends in town this week.

Lloyd Ripka had a close call for his life while loading ice last Thursday. He tumbled from his wagon, landing violently on his head and face on the bed and suffering the most painful bruises about the eyes. He is improving nicely.

Howard Goss and family motored to the County Seat Saturday to attend to some mid-winter shopping.

J. E. McWilliams has the auto fever, but a Lizzie will not effect the cure.

S. S. Krumbine transacted business at Centre Hall, his old home town, on Tuesday and while there looked up old friends.

Mrs. William Thompson, who has been ill the past month and whose ailment seemed to baffle the medical experts, seems to be slowly convalescing, but with a loss of her hearing.

Farmer Elmer Evey, who has been ill from grip and pneumonia, is now better.

W. H. Goss is about again, after being housed up for a time with grip.

C. A. Johnson, who was taken to the Bellefonte hospital four weeks ago suffering from a gunshot wound, is very much improved and expects to return home soon.

Ida and Edna Sunday spent last Friday in Bellefonte on a shopping expedition.

Simon E. Ward, wife and two bright boys spent Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ward's mother at State College.

Grandmother Barbara Corl, who has been ill from uraemic trouble, is now able to be about in her room.

Mrs. Margaret Dale, who spent the Yuletide in the Mountain City, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma, wife of Rev. Mr. Fleck, who has been confined to her room with a severe cold for the last three weeks, is able to be about again.

Master John Trostel has been a very sick lad the past week, suffering from that much dreaded disease pneumonia.

Hugh C. Dale spent the Sabbath at Paradise with his brother Henry.

Miss Emma Rishel, of Boalsburg, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Johnson, on East Main Street, so that time does not hang heavily during Mrs. Johnson's absence.

After April 1st John Garner will till the broad and fertile acres on the William Johnsonbaugh farm on Buffalo Run and in addition will conduct a dairy business to gather in a little pin money.

Centre Mills.

Claude Stover, Adam Reish, Ira Shultz and George Wise were away on a business trip on Monday.

Paul Hackman was a business visitor to Nittany one day last week.

William Etters, who spent the summer at Centre Mills, is at the Bellefonte hospital at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stover spent several hours last Saturday at the J. A. Kline home.

Earl Cann and sister Nellie departed last Wednesday for their home at Altoona, but the train did not make connections and they were obliged to stay at Bellefonte. Reuben Kaup took the children to his home where they were royally entertained. In a letter to their grandmother the children are enthusiastic in their thanks to Mr. Kaup. They surely enjoyed and appreciated his kindness.

"Send Lim a photograph Mallory."

Port Matilda.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cowher, of Tyrone, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cowher, Sunday.

Roy Patton, of Tyrone, visited relatives and friends in town Sunday.

Misses Mary Bigelow and Eva Malone made a trip to Bellefonte Saturday.

Mrs. John Holt spent Sunday with relatives in Julian.

Miss Violet Barry made a trip to Tyrone Saturday.

John Glenn, of Philipsburg, visited friends in town Saturday.

Wilbur Bigelow made a trip to Tyrone Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hand, of Tyrone, on Sunday, visited the latter's father Dennis Reese.

Mrs. M. G. Maines made a trip to Tyrone last Saturday.

Mrs. George Shipley and daughter, Mary, visited relatives in Fillmore last week.

Miss Delila Adams, of Bald Eagle, visited her grandmother, Mrs. Delila Adams, on Monday.

Miss Mabel Robison, of Tyrone, visited relatives and friends in town last Sunday.

Miss Florence Shipley made a trip to Unionville last week.

What's the Matter With Bellefonte?

Tuesday the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., gave the information that the work of construction of post office buildings would go on notwithstanding the war. In looking over the long list of buildings to be erected we failed to see Bellefonte mentioned. Does it mean that we have been sleeping at the switch? Is it possible our citizens are lacking that energy and persistency that is required to secure a building of this kind?

The following is a partial list of towns recommended for buildings and the amounts: State College, $85,000; Philipsburg, $60,000; Tyrone, $80,000; Hollidaysburg, $53,000; Lewisburg, $16,000; Lock Haven, $60,000.

The first appropriation for State College was $75,000 and when bids were asked for the building there was but one bid and that was for more than the appropriation. For this reason the department added another $10,000. Postmaster Robert M. Foster with the people of State College are rejoicing over this fact and feel confident by early spring ground will be broken for the structure.

Home Week Coal for the Judge.

Coal has been scraped up in all manner of ways recently by the local yards to help out in cases of extreme urgency. A novel instance was that yesterday when George Waite, manager at the Fuel & Supply Co., made good on a promise to Judge Quigley to deliver a small quantity of egg coal before evening. A patron who had received a half ton of egg coal some days ago found it too large for his stove and volunteered to return it. Manager Waite promptly promised it to Judge Quigley on the latter's assertion that the last of his supply was then in the furnace at his home. The patron who was expected to return the half ton of coal phoned in that he had changed his mind and would keep it, which put manager Waite strictly up against an embarrassing situation. As a last resort he scoured the yard and brought to light the large block of anthracite coal used as part of the Fuel & Supply Co. display in the Old Home Week parade in Bellefonte. A sledge hammer was secured, the block of coal was broken up and the delivery made to Judge Quigley's cellar before evening.

Miles Bowman Dead.

Miles Bowman, of Lakemont Terrace, Blair county, a retired farmer, died at 10:21 o'clock Monday morning at the Mercy hospital Altoona, from cancer, following an operation. Deceased was born in Huntingdon county December 28, 1849. He was for a number of years in charge of the Campbell farm, near Lakemont. His widow, formerly Miss Mary Fleming, of Huntingdon county, survives, with a number of children. Three sisters also survive: Mrs. Margaret Cooper, of Johnstown; Mrs. Sallie Krebs, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Nancy Krebs, of State College. He was a member of the Hollidaysburg Lutheran church. He had been retired for the past two years. The funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Meek—Dunlap.

Foster Larue Meek and Miss Ethel Margaret Dunlap, of Altoona, were quietly married in the First Methodist Episcopal church at 8.30 o'clock last Thursday evening by Rev. Edgar R Heckman. The groom is employed as a telephone inspector under W. F. Taylor, division operator and chief passenger clerk. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dunlap. They were attended by W. E. Taylor, Juniata, and Miss Helen Dunlap, sister of the bride. They will reside at Mr. Meek's newly furnished home in Altoona.

Centre Engineering & Foundry Co.

S. Thomas St. - Bellefonte, Pa.

All Kinds of Gray Iron Castings

Sled Soles a Specialty

Send us pattern, or bring sled so we can get shape.

All Kinds of Machine Work

Call us on Commercial phone and let us quote you on scrap iron and steel.

NEW MAYOR INSTALLED

W. Harrison Walker Takes Oath—Borough Council Reorganized Monday.

They rang out the old and rang in the new around at the Public Building Monday night at the meeting of the Bellefonte Council. It was the time when the municipal government changed as the result of the last election. At 7.30 o'clock the retiring Mayor, Edmund Blanchard, under a recent act of the Legislature, swore into office his successor, W. Harrison Walker.

Shortly following the swearing in of the new Mayor, John S. Walker called the old Council to order. Mr. Blanchard read his final report, which showed that during the last four years there were 552 arrests made 153 licenses granted and $999.65 collected in fines. He thanked the members for their courteous treatment during the four years they were associated together and hoped that the next four years would be just as pleasant. Hard Harris then made a motion thanking Mr. Blanchard for the interest he had taken in Council and things in general. It was carried.

Clerk Kelly read a communication from Miss Jean Aiken, of Bellefonte, requesting that the Christian Science Society, who hold services in the Furst block, be exonerated from the payment of $5 water tax. The matter was referred to the Water committee. He also presented a number of bills from the State College Electric Co., amounting in the aggregate to $211.92. It was for material and pay for men at water works and on streets. This was referred to the special committee. Mr. Harris reported the finishing of the sewer on Pine Street and wanted to know what should be done with reference to the cost to residents along the street who wanted to tap it. This will be arranged at the next meeting. He also reported the necessity of the street men having to shovel a large amount of snow this winter in order to keep the crossings and pavements clear.

James Seibert, chairman of the Water committee, reported the repairing of water plugs and placing new ones where needed. The keeping of the plugs in good condition means much to the preservation of property in Bellefonte. Some of the plugs were found in very bad condition. Mr. Seibert also stated he had received a check from Danenhower & Son for $872 which was for rent of the Phoenix mill for part of 1916 and all of 1917. He also reported receiving a list of water exonerations from John M. Keichline. He presented a list of street lights that were out during the month of December. He said that he had called it to the attention of some of the members of the electric light company and that they didn't take much account of it. On behalf of the Finance committee Harry Flack reported that on Jan. 5th there was $3,759.61 in bank. This practically ended the business of the old Council and Mr. Harris made a motion after the bills were read that the Council should adjourn sine die. It was carried and the Council of the last four years became a matter of history.

Eight o'clock was the time for the new Council to be ushered in, but as there was a little spare time Mayor W. Harrison Walker swore into office Edward Gates and David Barlet, recently elected auditors of the borough. Herbie Auman preferred to be sworn in at the Court House. By this time J. Mitchell Cunningham and William Brouse, the two newly elected councilmen of the West ward, put in their appearance. A few minutes later Edward Richard, the newly elected member from the North ward, put in his appearance and after they had signed the oath Mayor Walker swore into office Messrs. Harris, Seibert, Richard, Brouse and Cunningham. After Mayor Walker had performed this duty he was ready for nominations for president of the Council for the next two years, which is as long as he can serve without being re-elected. John S. Walker was nominated and unanimously re-elected.

Before Mr. Walker took the chair Mayor Walker asked the indulgence of the new Council for a short time. He gave very strong assurance that the next four years were to be years of reform in many ways. In order to not be misguided or do anything wrong he asked that Council instruct Solicitor J. Thomas Mitchell to look up the old ordinances passed by the Council in former years and see whether they were in accordance with the existing laws of Pennsylvania, meaning that he did not desire to do anything contrary to the State laws. He also stated that at some future time he expected to banquet the members of Council at the Country Club with the purpose of discussing the interests of the borough and coming to some understanding as to the best thing to do for the town. However, he gave them to understand that he was not going to be the scape-goat for everything that goes on. That is, the health department must look after things that pertain to that office. For instance, he said, a lady of Bellefonte called him up the other day and said there were two dead dogs in her cellar and she wanted him to come and take them out or suggest what disposition should be made of them. Mayor Walker made the new members of Council feel as if he was going to be on the job, and do the square thing to all classes of people, but that everybody must remain within the bounds of the law.

Following this William T. Kelly was elected clerk and Edward Gehret treasurer. Policeman Harry Dukeman and Elmer Yerger asked for re-appointment. It was reported that at a recent joint meeting of the Logan and Undine fire companies Edward Gehret was elected fire marshal and George Eberhart and Michael Shields first and second assistants. This closed the first session of the new Bellefonte Council. John S. Walker has thoroughly demonstrated that he is the man for the position of president and that is the reason they were so anxious to have him back in the chair again. He is conscientious and always stands for the right as far as he knows. He will make known his different committees at the next meeting of Council. The police no doubt will also be appointed at this meeting. Mr. Kelly and Ed. Gehret also made good and efficient officers. The Council is composed of the following gentlemen from the three wards: North ward—John S. Walker, Hard Harris and Edward Richard. South ward—Dr. Jos. Brockerhoff, James Seibert and Harry Flack. West ward—Theodore Cherry, J. M. Cunningham and William Brouse. These gentlemen are practical business men and there is no reason why our municipal government during the next four years should not be the very best. The outgoing members were Edward Haupt and William Reynolds Shope.

By way of a little information we would just add in closing that a number of years ago J. Mitchell Cunningham was a member of Council and when it was talked about his riding the goat Monday night he gave his hearers to understand that he was not afraid of the goat because he had been there before and knew about what he was getting into. William Brouse is doing nothing more than following the footsteps of his father, the late Rodger Brouse, who at one time was a member of the Council and made a good one. John S. Walker is standing in the footprints of Col. William Shortledge, who was president of the Council at one time, and took a deep interest in all the proceedings relating to the government of the town.

State College Wood Expert.

To make flying safer for naval aviators, George R. Green, an expert wood technologist and associate professor of forestry at the Pennsylvania State College, has been engaged as chief inspector of air plane materials at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He will head a corps of trained foresters who know how to find defects in lumber which might be overlooked by men with less scientific knowledge. Mr. Green and his assistants, who will be of his personal selection, will have final judgment as to what pieces of lumber shall go into the construction of all planes made at the League Island plant. To accept the Philadelphia appointment, Mr. Green was released from an engagement with the U. S. Forest Products laboratory, at Madison, Wis., where he had planned to conduct experimental work for the government.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

In Re-Divorce:—

Clara Pearl Powers Wallace vs. Winfield Brinton Wallace.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County No. 41, May Term, 1917.

To Winfield Brinton Wallace. Whereas your wife, Clara Pearl Powers Wallace, has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas, Centre County, Penna., No. 41 May Term 1917, praying for a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and requested to appear on the fourth Monday of February, 1918, to answer the complaint of the wife, Clara Pearl Powers Wallace, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Clara Pearl Powers Wallace should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
December 24th, 1917

GEO. H. YARNELL,
Sheriff of Centre County.

Guard Against Illness

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Are Always Useful

Complete Line of Rubber Goods

Fountain Syringes, Atomizers, etc superior quality---Reasonable prices.

GREEN'S PHARMACY CO.

The Rexall Store

BELLEFONTE - PA.

One of the 8000 Rexall Stores

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there has been appraised and set apart to Catherine Kunes, widow of Nathan M. Kunes, late of Liberty Twp., dec'd, real and personal property, under the Provisions of Section 2 of the Act of Assembly of June 2, 1917, P. L. 447, as follows, to wit:

Personal Property	-	$331.72
Real Estate	-	75.00

Description of Real Estate.

All that certain lot of ground situate and being in the Village of Eagleville, township of Liberty, Centre Co., Penna., Beginning at a post on the northeast corner of the Wm. Singer estate, thence along said lot South 27 degrees East 9.2 perches to post along Bald Eagle St., thence along said street, North 82 3-4 degrees East 6 8 perches to a locust post, thence along lands of Matilda Gardner East 27 degrees West 12 9 perches to a post by alley, thence along alley south 53 1 2 degrees West 6.4 perches to the place of beginning. Containing seventy and seven-two one hundredths perches more or less. The above appraisement has been confirmed Nisi, by the Court and publication ordered, and if no exceptions be filed thereto within thirty days the same will be confirmed absolutely by the Court.

FRANK SASSERMAN, C. O. C.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that recently there came upon the premises of the undersigned, one mile from Clarence, Centre County, Pa., a cow, aged probably eighteen months, red in color about body, with white legs. Owner is hereby notified to call and pay costs incurred by the undersigned or the said cow will be disposed of at public sale.

VALENT SVANCAR,
Clarence, Pa.

Public Sales.

FEBRUARY 28.—W. H. Coldwell will sell on February 28th, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Aaron Hall place, 3 1-2 miles north of Unionville, 10 head horses and colts, 6 milk cows, 9 head young cattle, 2 brood sows, 13 shoats; also full line of implements. Free lunch. L. F. Mayes, Auct.

Penny-A-Word Column

ARCHITECT—Anna W. Keichline, Bellefonte, Pa.

DAIRY FEED—J. S. Waite & Co., will get a car load of dairy feed this week.

Fire insurance and automobile at a reduced rate.
4-mo J. M. KEICHLINE, Agent.

WANTED.—Girl for general housework. Good home; good wages. Charles R. Beatty, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework in private family of four. Communicate with Mrs. W. H. Martin, State College, Pa.

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LIFE INSURANCE—Men attention: A progressive well established life insurance company has open a general agency connection for the Bellefonte District. Liberal commission and office allowance. Those interested in making a permanent association can receive full particulars by addressing General Manager, Suite 826 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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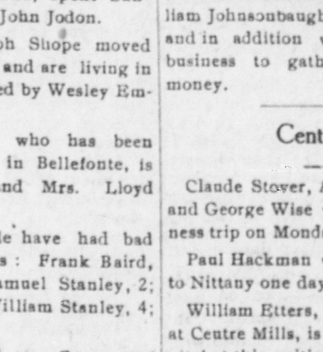

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Centre Co. Boys at the Front

[Published by Courtesy Democratic Watchman.]

TROOP L ROSTER.

CURTIN, H. L., Curtin—Captain.
ALEXANDER, CAREY C., State College—Corporal.
AIKEY, WILLIAM J., Curtin.
BEEZER, JOSEPH L., Bellefonte.
BEEZER, ARTHUR R., Bellefonte.
BREON, WILLIAM L., Bellefonte.
BROOKS, EDWARD B., Milesburg.
BROWN, WILLIAM D., Philipsburg.
CRISSMAN, FRANK B., Bellefonte—Trumpeter.
CRISSMAN, LUTHER H., Bellefonte—Corporal.
CONFER, RUSSELL D., Howard.
CORL, CLAYTON L., State College.
COX, FRANK H., Howard.
*DECKER, J. HOMER, State College—Quartermaster Sergeant.
DECKER, WILBUR R., State College—Color Sergeant.
DALEY, HUGH C., Bellefonte.
DEVINE, CARLISLE, Philipsburg.
DELAL, PETER, Bellefonte.
DAWSON, VICTOR P., Bellefonte.
DOLL, CHARLES F., Bellefonte.
DEITRICK, CLAIRE J., Bellefonte.
DUNLAP, HARRY E., Bellefonte.
EBERHART, PAUL D., Bellefonte.
FRY, CARL L., Bellefonte.
GATES, CHARLES E., Bellefonte.
GARES, JOHN W., Centre Hall.
GARMAN, ROBERT T., Bellefonte.
GAMBLE, GEORGE M. Jr., Bellefonte.
GILLILAND, GEORGE H., State College
HOWARD, JOSEPH L., Bellefonte—Corporal.
HANLEY, HUGHEY, Milesburg.
HAAG, PAUL, Bellefonte.
HENDERSHOT, DAVID M., Bellefonte.
HOWARD, GEORGE, Bellefonte.
HULL, JOSEPH S., Bellefonte.
HULL, FRANK E., Bellefonte.
JOHNSTONBAUGH, FREDERICK M., Bellefonte—Sergeant.
JOHNSON, CLAUDE M., Bellefonte—Sergeant.
KELLER, HENRY, Bellefonte—Corporal.
KELLER, ELLIS O., Bellefonte.
KELLEY, THOMAS E., Howard—1st Class Private.
KELLEY, HARRY, Howard.
KLINE, ORIAN E., Bellefonte.
KUHN, CHARLES E., Bellefonte.
LOWERY, SHUMAN, Bellefonte—Horseshoer.
LAMBERT, WILLIAM O., Bellefonte.
LYONS, GUY W., Bellefonte.
LYONS, WILLIAM C., Bellefonte.
LYONS, LEE, Bellefonte.
MILLER, HERBERT S., Bellefonte—Corporal.
MUSSER, WILLIAM L., Bellefonte.
MULFINGER, FRED, Pleasant Gap.
McCLURE, WILLIAM M. Jr., Bellefonte.
NEARHOFF, WILLIAM, Dix.
NORRIS, GEORGE R., Juniata—Corporal.
NOLAN, GILBERT S., Bellefonte.
NIGHTHART, HARRY M., Bellefonte.
PAYNE, GIDEON C., Bellefonte.
POORMAN, JOHN G., Bellefonte.
REYNOLDS, W. FREDERICK 3rd, Bellefonte—Sergeant.
ROBESON, JERROLD A., Milesburg—Corporal.
REED, WRAY A., Ferguson township—1st Class.
RICE, CALVIN R., Bellefonte.
RHINESMITH, SAMUEL D., Bellefonte.
ROUSH, CLARENCE A., Pine Grove Mills.
ROYER, WILLIAM H., State College.
ROBB, BRUCE L., Bellefonte.
SMITH, CLAUDE W., Milesburg—2nd Lieutenant.
SHREFFLER, HARRY W., Bellefonte—Top Sergeant.
STORCH, J. T., State College—Mess Sergeant.
SWEITZER, WALTER, Bellefonte—Stable Sergeant.
SHAWLEY, LLOYD T., Curtin—1st Class.
SAGER, HARRY E., Bellefonte.
SAYLOR, JOHN T., Bellefonte.
SCOTT, CHARLES M., Bellefonte.
SMITH, WALTER M., Bellefonte.
SMITH, FRANK R., Bellefonte.
STEELE, JOHN L., Bellefonte.
STOVER, MILES R., Bellefonte.
SCHREFFLER, MAGNUS E., Bellefonte.
SUNDAY, EDWARD, Bellefonte.
TAYLOR, E. R., Bellefonte—First Lieutenant.
TATE, GEORGE T., Bellefonte.
TEAMAN, EARL E., Bellefonte.
WILLARD, ROBERT T., Bellefonte.
WHITMYER, CHARLES H., Bellefonte.
WOODS, JOHN T., Bellefonte.
YEAGER, FRED C. T., Pleasant Gap—Sergeant.
YINGLING, FRANK M., Philipsburg.
YOUNG, JAMES C., Bellefonte.

ROSTER HOSPITAL CORPS.

HUFF, S. M., Bellefonte—Major.
COCHRANE, D. C., State College—Sergeant.
CLEMSON, FREDERICK, G., Buffalo Run.
CLEMSON, DANIEL R., Buffalo Run.
DAYTON, WILLIAM W., Bellefonte.
FAIRELL, VINCENT O., Bellefonte.
FURST, RUSSELL O., Bellefonte.
HARTSOCK, PAUL, Buffalo Run.
HOLT, WILLARD A., Bellefonte.
JONES, ROY R., Milesburg.
LAMBERT, EARL C., Centre Hall.
LYTLE, IRVIN R., State College.
MILES, MALON L., Milesburg.
MITTERLING, WILLIAM H., Centre Hall.
McCULLOUGH, CLAUDE H., Milesburg.
PETERS, CLARENCE E., Bellefonte.
SMITH, RUSSELL H., Milesburg.
STINE, RAY, Buffalo Run.
STITZINGER, WAYNE D., Milesburg.
THOMAS, GEORGE Z., State College.
VALENTINE, ROBERT, Bellefonte.
ZEEK, JOHN R., Bellefonte.

BOAL MACHINE GUN TROOP.

LEITZELL, WILBUR F., State College—Captain.
BAILEY, WILLIAM, Centre Hall.
BALL, HOWARD, Philipsburg.
BOTSON, MIKE J., Clarence.
BROWN, JAMES A., Philipsburg—Lance Corporal.
COLL, RANDOLPH R., State College.
CRUSE, CHARLES C., Bellefonte—Sergeant.
DUNLAP, RALPH L., Pine Grove Mills.
DERBIQUE, LOUIS A., Philipsburg.
ECKEL, WILLARD B., Pleasant Gap.
GENTZ, CHARLES C., Lemont—Stable Sergeant.
GILLETTE, ELLIS O., Clarence.
GILL, HAROLD A., State College.
HEBERLING, RALPH B., State College—Sergeant.
HILE, DONALD T., Pleasant Gap.
HOLMES, JAMES H., Pleasant Gap—Corporal.
HOUSER, JAMES P., Pleasant Gap.
HOUSER, MELVIN E., Pleasant Gap.
*HAWLEY, JOHN F., State College—2nd Lieutenant.
HOWIE, EDWARD G., Philipsburg.
IMBODEN, WILLIAM, State College—1st Sergeant.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM J., Philipsburg.
KLINE, RALPH C., State College—Supply Sergeant.
KERSTETTER, WALLACE E., State College—Cook.
KERSTETTER, GEORGE, State College.
KERSTETTER, WALTER, State College
KERSTETTER, GUY D., Pleasant Gap.
KNARR, ORVIS S., Millheim.
KRUMRINE, DANIEL A., State College.
LAUCK, GEORGE W., Pine Grove Mills.
LUCAS, ALBERT R., Boalsburg.
MATLY, MIKE S., Snow Shoe.
MARKLE, BLAIR, Pleasant Gap.
MARTZ, CLAYTON, Tusseyville.
MINGLE, HARRY R., State College—Bugler.
MENCER, ADMIRAL DEWEY, Philipsburg.
MILLER, PERCY P., Bellefonte.
MILLEGAN, BENJAMIN, Philipsburg.
McCULLOUGH, JOHN, Philipsburg.
MONG, LUTHER N., Pleasant Gap.
NORRIS, HARRY E., State College—Corporal.
PLUBELL, JOSEPH P., Philipsburg—Lance Corporal.
PETERS, ROBERT W., State College—Corporal.
PACKER, MYRL, Pleasant Gap.
POORMAN, WALTER, State College.
RAUMONDETTA, WILLIAM, Snow Shoe.
RICHNER, ELMER, Howard.
SHOEMAKER, PHILIP C., Bellefonte—2nd Lieutenant.
SHOPE, FOUNTAIN C., State College.
SHUKREE, FRANK, Bellefonte.
SIMCOX, GEORGE W., Philipsburg.
SOLTIS, ANDY, Clarence.
SNOWDEN, JAMES J., Philipsburg—Saddler.
STEVENS, LESTER G., State College—Bugler.
STAIR, CYRUS M., Snow Shoe.
TAYLOR, EDWARD L., State College.
TRESSLER, CHARLES H., State College—Mechanic.
WASSON, ANTHONY G., Bellefonte.
WATKINS, JOHN C., Philipsburg.
WOOMER, LAWRENCE F., State College.

DRAFTED MEN TO CAMP MEADE.

AILMAN, JEROME T., State College.
ASKEY, GUY C., Philipsburg.
BLAKOSKY, JOHN, Philipsburg.
BOWES, MAURICE T., Howard.
BRYAN, JOSEPH L., Milesburg.
BENZIE, JOHN, Bellefonte.
BURNS, JOHN R., Snow Shoe.
BARNHART, SAMUEL B., Curtin.
BATHGATE, ERNEST FORREST, Lemont.
BLAND, JOHN, Howard.
BRYAN, ROLAND A., Milesburg.
BUBB, CHARLES H., Centre Hall.
COWPER, HARRY E., Philipsburg.
CADWALLADER, FRANK H., Philipsburg.
CONFER, CLAUDE, Howard.
CRAWFORD, GEORGE A., Centre Hall.
COBLE, CALVIN, Linden Hall.
CORMAN, OTTO F., Bellefonte.
CRADER, LEWIS A., State College.
CRAIN, HARRISON M., Port Matilda.
CUSTER, ARTHUR G., Fleming.
DAYON, JAMES N., Philipsburg.
DEITRICK, DAVID A., Hublersburg.
DEANCK, NICK, Pleasant Gap.
EVES, HERMAN BENSON, Warriorsmark.
EMENHIZER, ALFRED C., Milesburg.
FRIDAY, BOYD L., Osceola Mills.
FURST, CARE MAX, Port Matilda, R. F. D.
GORMAN, JAMES R., Osceola Mills.
GEHRET, JAMES C., Bellefonte.
GERODI, JOHN, Clarence.
GEDRAITES, GEORGE, Osceola Mills.
HOCKMAN, JOHN CALVIN, Zion.
HIERLEY, THOMAS, Philipsburg.
HILLMAN, CLIFFORD A., Hublersburg.
HOLT, VICTOR H., Howard.
HAZZARD, ELLIS B., Milesburg.
HOLDERMAN, HARRY A., Bellefonte.
HOSBAND, EARL C., Fleming.
HESS, FRANK T., Philipsburg.
JARICIC, Steve, Bellefonte.
JOSWICK, EMIL, Munson.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM T., (colored) Bellefonte.
KASPECK, JOHN A., Osceola Mills.
KASHKO, JOHN, Clarence.
KOBLECHIK, ANDY, Clarence.
KELLEY, JOHN HENRY, Howard.
RATZ, SAMUEL, Munson.
KERIN, ARTHUR M., Moshannon.
LINGLE, JOHN COLDREN, Spring Mills.
LEE, JACOB RALPH, Spring Mills.
LYONS, PETER, Bellefonte.
LEBKICKER, EDWIN A., Snow Shoe.
LEUNATEA, SAMUEL, Bellefonte.
LYTLE, WILLIAM R., Monument.
LYTLE, ROBERT (colored) Philipsburg.
LINGLE, JOSEPH J., Philipsburg.
MILLER, FRANK J., Philipsburg.
McNISH, THOMAS, Osceola Mills.
McGOWAN, WILLIAM P., Snow Shoe.
MUSICK, JACOB F., Coburn.
McCLURE, KINER, Nittany.
MOTT, BASIL J. F., Bellefonte.
MOODY, JAMES, Clarence.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM A., Bellefonte.
NOWATKA, OTTO W., Munson.
NELSON, JOHN, Munson.
PATKE, ERNEST, Philipsburg.
PEZZIN, GIORANNI, Clarence.
POORMAN, FRANK D., Orviston.
ROWLAND, HOWARD H., Philipsburg.
ROWAN, JOHN T., Fleming.
RUMBERGER, PAUL J., Bellefonte.
RICHARD, THOMAS A., Port Matilda.
RACHAU, RALPH LESTER, Centre Hall.
SAWTELLE, HAROLD, Philipsburg.
SHEARER, CHARLES A., Bellefonte, R. F. D.
SHOPE, GILBERT JAMES, Howard.
SMITH, JOHN ELLIOTT, Centre Hall.
SHAWVER, GEORGE F., Martha.
SEFCIK, MICHAEL, Clarence.
SLAVEN, JAMES, Orviston.
SHAW, NEIL, Snow Shoe.
SCHENCK, VINTON R., Howard.
SHIRK, ARMIN, State College.
SPICER, OTTO E., State College.
SNYDER, CHARLES E., State College.
TATE, PAUL J., State College.
UNDERCOFFER, ARTHUR, Bellefonte.
WALK, SYLVESTER R., Port Matilda.
WATSON, HARRY B., Milesburg.
WOOMER, FLOYD T., Howard.
WEAVER, JOHN H., Bellefonte.
WHITEMAN, JOHN, Centre Hall.
WALKER, ALFRED H., Lemont.
WINGARD, ALLEN R., Coburn.
WATKINS, ELMER M., Orviston.
WHITEHILL, CLAUDE L., Oak Hall.
WAITE, JOHN ARTHUR, Bellefonte.
VONADA, GEORGE E., Zion.
ZIMMERMAN, AMMON G., Pine Glenn.

ENLISTED MEN OF CENTRE COUNTY.

APT, WILLARD, Bellefonte—Navy.
BARTLETT, HARRY, Coleville—Navy
BARNER, CHARLES T., Bellefonte—Field Artillery.
KARL REED BIERLEY, Rebersburg—Officers' Training Camp.
BITNER, RALPH E., Centre Hall—Signal Corps.
BOAL, PIERRE deLEGARDE, Boalsburg—Aviation.
BOOB, CLAIRE, Wingate—Aviation, Columbus, Ohio.
CEADER, JOSEPH Jr., Bellefonte—Naval Reserve.
CRUSE, ALLEN, Bellefonte—Navy.
COOK, MARSHALL, Bellefonte—Signal Corps.
CRYTZER, WALTER W., Bellefonte—Aviation.
CROSTHWAITE, THOMAS S., State College—Camp Meade; Philadelphia.
CHARLES, HARRY E., Philipsburg—Ordnance.
DALE, Dr. DAVID, Bellefonte—Oglethorpe.
DALE, Dr. HOFFER, State College—Oglethorpe.
DALE, JOHN M. Jr., Bellefonte—Officers' Reserve Corps.
DERSTINE, JOHN B., Bellefonte—Navy; U. S. S. Leviathan.
DERSTINE, JESSE, Bellefonte—Niagara Discharged.
EBERHART, PAUL, Bellefonte—Navy.
EBERHART, DOYLE, Bellefonte—Wireless.
ETTERS, DAVID, State College—Engineers; State College.
EVEY, WILLIAM, Bellefonte.
FULTON, WILLIAM, Bellefonte—Navy.
FARBER, PAUL B., Benore—8th Reg. Band; Camp Hancock.
FISHER, HARRY, Bellefonte—Aviation.
FISHER, JOHN M., Bellefonte—Troop I, Lewisburg.
FURST, WALTER B., Bellefonte—Ordnance.
FOSTER, HAROLD, State College—Officers' Reserve Corps.
GARBRICK, CHARLES E., Bellefonte—Officers' Reserve Corps.
GLENN, Dr. WILLIAM S., State College—Medical X-Ray.
GLENN, CHARLES, State College—Aviation.
GRENOBLE, MORRIS, Mingoville—Hospital Corps; Lock Haven.
GETTIG, DONALD, Bellefonte—Navy.
GHERRITY, PATRICK, Bellefonte—Navy.
GILL, BOYD R., Pleasant Gap—Infantry; Altoons.
GILLESPIE, WILBUR C., State College—Capt. Field Artillery.
GROVE CLAIRE, Bellefonte—Sheridan Troop, Tyrone.
GRAY, JOSEPH, Milesburg—Troop I, Sunbury.
HAFER, Miss JANE, Bellefonte—Red Cross Nurse;New York.
HARBOLD, FRANK, Bellefonte—Aviation.
HAYES, JOHN H., Bellefonte—Hospital Corps; State College.
HASSINGER, CHARLES, Bellefonte—Repasz Band.
HOMAN, BOYD, Boalsburg—Aviation, L. I.
HOMAN, MERRILL, Boalsburg—Navy.
HOLT, JACKSON G., Philipsburg—Chauffeur, Fort Slocum.
HINES, ELLIS, Bellefonte—Aviation.
HARTSWICK, LEROY, Bellefonte.
HARSHBERGER, JAMES, Bellefonte—Pharmacy; Johnstown.
HARDENBAUGH, Dr. JOHN, Millheim.
HUNTER, B. GRAHAM, Bellefonte—Yeoman, Navy; Philadelphia.
IRWIN, SAMUEL, Pleasant Gap—11th Artillery.
JONES, GROVER C., Port Matilda—Camp Lee; Altoons.
KELLER, W. M., Linden Hall—Officers' Reserve Corps
KERSTETTER, HAROLD M., Pleasant Gap—Aviation; Fort Wayne.
KING, HARRY B., Aaronsburg.
KLINGER, JOHN, Bellefonte—Navy.
KNECHT, FRANK, Bellefonte—Ambulance.
LOVE, JOHN G. Jr., Bellefonte—Hospital Corps; U. of P.
LONG, ELMER, Bellefonte—Navy.
LAURIE, Miss BERTHA, Bellefonte—Y. M. C. A. Canteen Work.
LONG, GEORGE S., State College—Quartermaster Corps.
LAWRENCE, JOHN C., State College—Officers' Reserve Corps.
LUCUS, MILES WALKER, Unionville—Medical Dept.; Washington.
LYON, EDWARD G., Bellefonte—Engineer.
LYON, JACK B., Bellefonte—Ambulance.
MATTERN, HERBERT, Buffalo Run—Engineers; Altoona.
McGINLEY, A. LINN, Bellefonte—Navy.
McCLURE, WILLIAM, Bellefonte—Navy.
McCLELLAN, ALLEN, Bellefonte—Navy.
McCULLOUGH, JAMES F., Bellefonte—Navy.
McMAHON, FRANK B., State College—Aviation; San Antonio.
MALONE, WILLIAM, Bellefonte—Navy.
MONTGOMERY, GORDON, Bellefonte—Navy.
MORRIS, ELLIOT LYON, Bellefonte—Aviation.
MONTGOMERY, HASSEL, Bellefonte—Ordnance.
MILES, EDGAR, Milesburg—Engineers.
METZGER, LEROY, State College—Lieut. Field Artillery.
McCULLOUGH, WALTER, Bellefonte—Aviation; Fort Slocum.
MELIN, ARTHUR, Philipsburg—Chauffeur.
McNICHOLS, JOHN, Bellefonte.
MURTOFF, HARRY, Bellefonte.
NOLL, JOHN FREDERICK, Bellefonte—Navy.
ORR, EARL, Jacksonville—Ordnance.
PUFF, JOHN L., Centre Hall—Engi-
RAYMOND, ROY—Boalsburg — Pittsneers; Illinois.
burgh Eng.
REYNOLDS, PHILIP, Bellefonte—Navy.
RUPP, PAUL, Boalsburg—Pittsburgh Engineers.
ROCKEY, ELMER, Zion—Aviation Signal Corps.
ROCKEY, ELMER, State College—Motor truck.
ROWE, JOHN, Centre Hall—Aviation.
SAUL, ROBERT, Pine Grove Mills—Navy.
SAUL, SYLVESTER, Pine Grove Mills—Navy.
SAUL, CHARLES, Pine Grove Mills—Navy.
SAYLOR, ANDREW J., Bellefonte—Navy.
SCHAD, FREDERIC, Bellefonte—Navy.
SMITH, JOHN F., Bellefonte—Navy.
SOURBECK, JOSEPH, Bellefonte—Navy
SPANGLER, JOHN N., Bellefonte—Rainbow Division, N. Y.
SPANGLER, JACKSON, Bellefonte—Marine, N. Y.
SPANGLER, REUBEN, Bellefonte—Quartermaster, Dix, N. Y.
SPANGLER, C. D., Blanchard—U. S. Marines.
SHREFFLER, CARL C., Bellefonte—Fort Slocum.
SEANOR, PAUL, Bellefonte—Aviation.
STRUBLE, LELAND V., Camp Lewis, Washington; Wyoming.
SHOLL, ORVIS, Bellefonte—Aviation
SMITH, BOYD, Potters Mills—10th Engineers, France.
SMITH, CLARENCE, Bellefonte—Ambulance; Johnstown.
SMITH, LEO, Philipsburg—Cannoneer
SWARTZ, GEORGE K., Tusseyville—Ambulance; Selinsgrove.
SWARTZ, WILLIAM B., Tusseyville—Ambulance; Selinsgrove.
SYLVIS, RUSSELL, Aaronsburg.
TANNER, FORREST W., Bellefonte—Aviation.
TATE, JAMES, Pleasant Gap—5th Iowa regiment.
TAYLOR, REYNOLDS, Bellefonte—Engineering Corps.
TAYLOR, ROBERT, Bellefonte—Navy.
TAYLOR, WM. E. G., Bellefonte—Fort Niagara; 1st Lieutenant.
TAYLOR, HAROLD, Bellefonte—Engineer; Akron, Ohio.
TAYLOR, FRANK, Bellefonte—First Arizona Infantry.
THOMAS, FRANCIS E., Bellefonte—Officers' Reserve Corps.
VAN DEVENTER, ELLIOTT, Bellefonte—Engineers; Baltimore.
WETZEL, HARRY, Bellefonte—Navy.
WETZLER, MALCOLM, Milesburg—Navy.
WASSON, WILLIAM H., Bellefonte—Infantry; Niagara Falls.
WALKER, ROBERT S., Bellefonte—Ordnance.
WALKER, MILAN P., Bellefonte—Ordnance.
WALKER, IVAN, Bellefonte—Ordnance.
WARD, HAROLD, Bellefonte—Ordnance.
WITMER, FRED W., Bellefonte—Ordnance.
ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES, Mingoville—Williamsport.

U. S. REGULAR ARMY.

BOAL, THEODORE DAVIS, Boalsburg—Captain.
BIDWELL, A. TROOD, Bellefonte—Lieut. Commander.
DALE, FREDERICK A., Lemont—Lieut. Colonel.
HENDERSHOT, FRED, Bellefonte.
HENDERSHOT, WILLIAM, Bellefonte.
MONGAN, WILLIAM, Bellefonte.
NOLL, CHARLES W., Bellefonte—Coast Artillery.
RUNKLE, JOSEPH, Bellefonte—Capt. Navy.
TAYLOR, JAMES G., Bellefonte—Major
TAYLOR, N. VINCENT, Bellefonte—Lieutenant.

RECIPES FOR POTATO DINNER DISHES.

"Are you eating your share of the country's bumper potato crop," asks the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent statement. "Now that the tubers are once more plentiful and cheap they may well be given a prominent place on the dinner table," continues the statement.

The Department makes the following suggestions in regard to the use of potatoes at dinner:

POTATOES AT DINNER.

Potatoes may be freely used at dinner, the variety which we all like being secured by varying the ways in which the potatoes are served. Then, too, one should not overlook the fact that, since both of them are foods which are very palatable sources of starch, by eating more potatoes one can diminish the bread eaten and thus help to save wheat, which is such an important matter at the present time.

Many think that potatoes are at their best when prepared in the simplest ways, that is, baked or boiled, but even so some variety is possible, for they may be baked in their jackets, or with the skin rubbed or scraped off, or pared and baked in the pan with meat, the juice they absorb improving their flavor. The skins may be easily rubbed off new potatoes, and almost as easily from old potatoes provided they are first dropped for ten minutes in boiling water.

Potatoes may be boiled or steamed in the jackets, peeled entirely, or with only a ring peeled around the centre. The boiled potatoes may be served as they are, or mashed, or riced. Such simple changes as these help to give variety.

MINTED POTATOES.

Boiled potatoes are at their best when mealy, so, after boiling, the water should be poured off, a little salt sprinkled over the potatoes, and the kettle not quite covered, and placed on the back of the stove, so that they may "dry out." If you wish a novelty, in boiling new potatoes add a few mint leaves to the water in which they are cooked. In baking potatoes one should always remember that, to be at their best, they should be served as soon as they are done. If one cannot serve them at once, the skin on one side should be slashed in order to allow the steam to escape, and the potatoes kept hot.

Fried potatoes are also favorites and the ways in which they can be either fried in deep fat or pan fried are numerous and are well known. Fried potatoes seasoned with onion are a common dinner dish, and one should remember that green peppers can be used with the onions or in place of them.

POTATOES WITH SAUCE OR CHEESE.

Potatoes baked with white sauce and cheese, scalloped potatoes, and similar dishes can be used in place of macaroni and spaghetti, and potato dumplings can be used in place of wheat dumplings. Cooked in combination with other foods, in a meat pie, for instance, potatoes may be depended upon as the principal dinner dish. There are also a number of dishes, such as potato pudding, which can be used at dinner in place of sweets made of wheat flour.

CREAMED POTATOES.

There are several different ways in which creamed potatoes may be prepared. (1) Freshly boiled or cold boiled potatoes may be cut into small cubes and served heated in cream sauce. (2) Wash, pare, and cut potatoes into small cubes. Put into frying pan with a few slices of onion cut up very fine, and parboil ten minutes. Pour off water. Add one tablespoon butter drippings, or other fat, seasoning of salt and pepper, and milk enough to cover. Cook for 15 or 20 minutes, or until the potatoes are well done and the sauce thick and creamy. It is necessary to stir the potatoes frequently to prevent sticking. The starch in the potatoes thickens the sauce. Creamed potatoes are particularly good to serve with fish or chicken.

HASHED BROWN POTATOES.

Cut cold boiled potatoes into small pieces (2 cupfuls), season with salt and pepper, cook 3 minutes in one-third cup bacon drippings, stirring constantly. Let stand a few seconds to brown underneath; fold like an omelet, and serve on a hot platter.

These are very good with broiled or fried fish or meat.

MEAT AND POTATO PIE WITH POTATO CRUST.

Boil meat, cut into small pieces. Mix with potatoes separately boiled and cut up, and put into a baking dish. Make a crust by mixing smoothly mashed potatoes to which a tablespoonful of shortening has been added, with enough flour and water to make them roll out easily. A pie made of a pound of meat will reqire five or six small boiled potatoes, a cupful of mashed potatoes, and eight or ten tablespoonfuls of flour, and should be baked about ten minutes in a hot oven. Salt, pepper and other seasoning, as onion and carrot, may be added to taste. A teaspoonful of baking powder makes the crust lighter.

POTATO PUDDING.

½ lb. mashed potatoes (5 small potatoes).
4 tablespoonsfuls butter or good cooking fat.
2 eggs.
½ cup milk.
¼ teaspoonful salt.
½ lemon (juice and rind).
1 tablespoonful of sugar.
½ cup of raisins or raisins and nut meats.

Boil potatoes, mash, and add butter, eggs, milk, lemon juice, grated peel, and sugar. Beat all the ingredients together, and bake in a buttered dish for three-quarters of an hour or longer.

A POTATO DISH FOR EACH DAY IN THE WEEK.

It is said that potatoes may be cooked in more ways than any other vegetable, and a score or more variations are within the knowledge of any good hotel chef. Seven ways, one for each day in the week, beginning with Monday's, Tuesday's and Wednesday's dinners, through Thursday's lunch, Friday's dinner, Saturday's lunch, and Sunday's supper are here given.

Stuffed Potatoes—(Monday) Cut baked potatoes in half, remove the pulp, mash it, add enough milk for the usual consistency of mashed potatoes, and season with butter, salt, and pepper. Fill the baked skins with this mixture, dot the tops with butter and bake for eight or ten minutes in a hot oven. To vary this add to the mashed potatoes, before the skins are filled any one of the following: Beat en white of egg (1 egg to 3 medium-sized potatoes); chopped meat (½ cupful to 3 medium-sized potatoes); chopped parsley (1 tablespoonful to 3 medium-sized potatoes).

Scalloped Potatoes—(Tuesday) Use raw, thinly sliced potatoes in layers, each layer to be sprinkled with flour, butter, pepper, salt; lastly pour in just enough milk to be seen through the top layer, and then bake for about an hour, or until the potatoes are tender. This may be varied by adding, in layers, hard-boiled egg, sliced; grated cheese; or minced ham.

Boiled Potatoes—(Wednesday) Select potatoes of uniform size; wash them with a brush; and plunge them into boiling salted water (1 teaspoonful salt to 1 quart water). Cook them with the cover of the kettle ajar, until tender, from 20 to 30 minutes. Drain the potatoes; remove the skins; dress the potatoes with butter if desired; and serve them immediately. If it is necessary for the potatoes to stand a few minutes before being served, cover them with a cloth, not a lid, in order that the steam as it condenses may be absorbed by the cloth and not returned to the potatoes to make them soggy. This is the reason for serving potatoes in an uncovered dish. The potatoes may be sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Potato Salad—(Thursday—from Wednesday's left-overs) 6 cold boiled potatoes, 4 tablespoonfuls salad oil or melted butter, 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, few drops onion juice, ½ tablespoonful salt, cayenne pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped parsley.

Cut the potatoes in one-half inch cubes. Make a dressing by mixing thoroughly the other ingredients. Pour this dressing over the potatoes, and allow them to stand for 15 minutes. Drain off any dressing that may not have been absorbed by the potatoes. Garnish the salad with sprigs of parsley and serve with cream dressing or mayonnaise. To the salad may be added any of the following: 1 cupful chopped celery; 2 cucumbers, chopped; or 2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped or as a garnish, sliced.

Mashed Potatoes—(Friday) Thoroughly mash cooked potatoes. Add four tablespoonfuls of hot milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and a little salt and pepper, to each pint of potatoes. Beat the mixture with a fork until light and pile it lightly in a hot serving dish.

Mashed potatoes may be shaped into small cakes. Brown them in a frying pan in a small amount of hot fat. Mix with boiled codfish, or canned salmon, for fish cakes.

Potato Soup—(Saturday — from Friday's left-overs)—2 cupfuls hot riced or mashed potatoes; 1 quart of milk; 2 slices onion; 3 tablespoonfuls butter; 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley; 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, celery salt; pepper, cayenne.

Scald the milk with the onion; remove the onion; add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt the butter; add to it the dry ingredients; stir the mixture until it is well blended. Add this to the liquid mixture, stirring constantly, and boil the soup for one minute. Strain it if necessary, add the parsley and serve.

Potato Biscuit—(Sunday, from Friday's or Saturday's left-overs)—1 cupful mashed potatoes; 1 cupful flour; 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder; milk, about 1 cupful; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1 tablespoonful butter; 1 tablespoonful lard.

Sift the dry ingredients. Add these to the potatoes, mixing with a knife. Work the fat into this mixture lightly. Add gradually enough milk to make a soft dough. Toss the dough onto a floured board, pat and roll it lightly to one-half inch in thickness. Cut it into shapes with a biscuit cutter. Place the biscuits on greased pans and bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Russia Sets the Pace in Giving Women the Vote.

Suffrage is universal in Russia," explains Charles Edward Russell, back from Russia with the American Commission and reporting his experiences in Hearst's Magazine.

"I mention this fact once more in the hope (probably vain) that I may gain some attention for it. I don't know why the world has elected to dwell forever on Russian anarchy that never existed and calmly ignore the Russian progress that has been so great and so veritable. The moment the wormy old structure of imperialism fell over there was but one thought in the mind of everybody, and that was universal adult suffrage. Nobody opposed it; everybody was for it—instinctively. The worst old troglodyte in all Russia had not a single growl in him about home as the place for women, about the degrading influence of the ballot, or the terrors of the ignorant vote.

"Compare, then, our own exalted achievements on these lines. After fifty years of ceaseless campaigning we have won in America full suffrage for women in nine States and part suffrage for women in three or four others. After sixty years of argument and five years of what was really civil war, the English suffragists have won too a sight of a part of the justice they demanded. In Russia, suffrage for women was achieved in a moment and without discussion. It was taken as a matter of course. To the Russian mind democracy meant democracy; it didn't mean a fake arrangement under which one-half of the population was denied any share in the government that governed them.

Order Fertilizer Early, Advises College Expert.

The fertilizer problem should be given immediate attention by Pennsylvania farmers, advises E. L. Worthen, of the agronomy department of The Pennsylvania State College.

There need be no hesitancy in ordering the normal amount of fertilizing materials. Although fertilizer prices are high they are proportionately lower than those of farm produce. The rate of application of plant-food should be increased rather than diminished.

There is an opportunity for great saving in the more intelligent purchase of fertilizers. Acid phosphate, bonemeal, or rock phosphate can, in most cases, be profitably substituted for the high-priced mixed materials. Farm manure should be conserved and applied judiciously in order to furnish costly nitrogen and potash in mixed goods.

Acid phosphate can be purchased for about $20 a ton f. o. b., Baltimore. It contains nearly twice as much phosphate as the ordinary mixed fertilizer. At this price we cannot afford, either from the standpoint of business or patriotism, to keep down yields for want of this plant-food.

Fertilizer prices will not go down in the near future. Freight is moving slowly at best. Let us benefit ourselves as well as aid in reducing additional freight congestion in the spring by ordering fertilizers now.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lillies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free
While God is marching on.

—Julia Ward Howe.

Esther Cleveland Engaged to British Army Captain.

London.—The engagement is announced of Esther, daughter of Grover Cleveland, to Captain Bosanquet, of the Cold Stream Guards. Captain Bosanquet, a son of Sir Albert Bosanquet, has been decorated with the distinguished service order.

Miss Cleveland came to London in June of last year after having qualified as a nurse and instructor of the blind and took up work as a volunteer at St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers.

IS CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP

Court Prosecutor, Insisting on Prisoner Demonstrating How Hard He Assaulted Man, Is Speedily Shown.

It happened in the courtroom during the trial of a husky young man who was charged with assault and battery, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Throughout an especially severe cross-examination the defendant stoutly maintained that he had merely pushed the plaintiff "a little bit."

"Well, about how hard?" queried the prosecutor.

"Oh, just a little bit," responded the defendant.

"Now," said the attorney, "for the benefit of the judge and the jury, you will please step down here and, with me for the subject, illustrate just how hard you mean."

Owing to the unmerciful badgering which the witness had just been through, the prosecutor thought that the young man would perhaps overdo the matter to get back at him, and thus incriminate himself.

The defendant descended as per schedule, and approached the waiting attorney. When he reached him the spectators were astonished to see him slap the lawyer in the face, kick him in the shins, seize him bodily, and, finally, with a supreme effort, lift him from the floor and hurl him prostrate across a table.

Turning from the bewildered prosecutor, he faced the court and explained mildly:

"Your honor and gentleman, about one-tenth that hard!"

STORY MADE EMERSON LAUGH

Recalled Incident of Young Man Sending Letter Intended for His Washerwoman to His Sweetheart.

Young Conwell was sent by Horace Greeley to interview Ralph Waldo Emerson for the New York Tribune. He was pleasantly received by Emerson in his home in Concord, surrounded by his family, recites the Kansas City Star. In the course of the conversation he asked Mr. Emerson what he laughed at. In all the writing of the Concord philosopher there is not a joke nor even a trace of humor.

Emerson replied that he never laughed.

"Oh, yes, you do, father," cried the family. "We hear you laughing in the garden."

"Well," Emerson said, "I do sometimes laugh at something I read when a boy, but it is foolish and not worth putting in a paper."

Mr. Conwell said that was just what he wanted.

Emerson then told about an agitated young [illegible] who wrote two letters, one to his washerwoman and one to his lady love. He mixed them up, and the latter was very much astonished to receive this letter:

"If you muss up the bosom of my best shirt again I will have nothing whatever to do with you."

Parliamentary Privilege.

Parliamentary privilege means the almost complete freedom from arrest that is accorded members of parliamentary bodies. The Constitution of the United States says that senators and representatives "shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place." Similar provisions appear in the constitutions of most of the states. The constitution of Indiana makes the provision broader. It says: "Senators and representatives, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the general assembly nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either house a member shall not be questioned in any other place."

Law of the Family.

No man lives for himself alone. Whether we will or not, we are dependent on the exertions of others and others are affected by our good or evil acts, says Parris T. Farwell in the Congregationalist. We belong to a family, a town, a state, a nation, to the great family of mankind. Absolute liberty is not possible even for the members of a family except as the liberty is guided by good will. If in a home each member considered himself alone, disregarding the wishes and welfare of others, the result would be destruction. That is the best society in which the law of the family is applied on the largest scale. The Golden Rule is the only law by which ideal society can be obtained. "We are members one of another."

Useful Parrot.

Uncaged and unattended, a parrot perches throughout the day on a chair outside of a store in Seattle, Wash., and advertises the wares to be purchased therein to all passersby. During the summer time he is particularly useful, his owner having taught him to make this announcement: "Ice cream cones—five cents. Right inside." The appearance of a pedestrian in the vicinity of the store is a signal for the bird to repeat his announcement. The parrot has proven a great advertising card and has greatly boosted the business of the store to the advantage of the owner.

LACK OF PRAISE FOR POETS

Complaint Is Registered That Insufficient Honor Is Bestowed Upon Living English Writers.

In an article in the Bookman on twentieth century English poetry, Prof. William Lyon Phelps quotes William watson as complaining of the insufficient praise bestowed upon living poets and as saying that with one exception, meaning Kipling, there is not a single English poet the sales of whose poems would not have been thought contemptible by Scott and Byron. "With that one brilliant exception," says Watson, "England's living singers succeed in reaching only a pitifully small audience." In commenting on this passage, Professor Phelps says:

"We ought to remember that Scott and Byron were colossal figures, so big that no eye could miss them, and that the reason why Kipling has enjoyed substantial rewards is not because of his political views, nor because of his glorification of the British empire, but simply because of his literary genius. He is a brilliant and salient exception to the common run of poets, not merely in royalties, but in creative power. Furthermore, shortly after this lecture was delivered Alfred Noyes and then John Mansfield passed from city to city in America in a veritable march of triumph. Mr. Gibson and Mr. DeLaMare received homage everywhere; 'Riley day' is now a legal holiday in Indiana; Rupert Brooke has been canonized."

ALL ENEMIES MEET IN BERNE

Streets Are Thronged With Thousands of Men Who Have Been Interned—Must Wear Uniforms.

At any time of the day in the Swiss capital one sees the uniforms of both sides on the streets, for there are thousands of French, British, German and Belgians interned in Switzerland, and according to the rules of the game, they must wear their uniforms, in order to make the breaking of parole harder, writes Will Irwin in the Saturday Evening Post.

My first sight of a German Fritz clumping down the streets in his neutral green uniform and his stout military boots gave me a kind of shock of surprise. It is three years now, since—in Belgium—I last beheld a free man in a German uniform. Today I saw dozens of men in French uniform pass other dozens in German uniform. Each party to these meetings would look straight ahead, pretending he had not noticed.

For the benefit of the entente peoples the shops are displaying such signs as these: "Swiss Manufacture." "Same Composition as ——, the German Preparation, Out of Strictly Swiss Origin." "This Line Made of Swiss and English Material." Knowingly to buy German goods is the same cardinal sin among the French, American and English colonies here.

"Pill Box" Defense.

The "pill box" defense appeared in the German lines some time this year, says the Scientific American. The "pill box" is the British soldier's name for a small, round, concrete blockhouse which contains German machine gunners. The "pill box" appears to be the smallest of German concrete defenses, some of which are nothing short of fortresses in every sense of the word.

The "pill box" strategy, which has been offset by heavier allied gunfire, comprises the use of shell holes, trees, rocks and every other available shelter for machine guns, instead of the old style rows of trenches. In other words, there is a "zone of defense." The organization of this zone of defense is such that the aerial observers of the allies cannot detect the individual machine gun posts; hence direct hits by artillery become almost impossible except by mere chance.

Benzol to the Rescue.

Experiments recently conducted by a large oil company, notes a writer in Power, proved that "not only is benzol more valuable than gasoline as a motor fuel when used straight, but its effective value is increased by being mixed with gasoline. These experiments indicate that a mixture of equal parts of gasoline and benzol gives a value over 16 per cent greater than that of straight gasoline, which shows 32 per cent increased value for the benzol half. In many quarters alcohol is looked upon as the ultimate fuel, but it cannot be employed except with great difficulties, owing to its high hydrogen content."

Refugees Stole From Police.

The "gratitude" of some people who found shelter in an East London police station took the form of stealing a new broom and some enameled mugs. At another police station they stole a clock, two pairs of boots and some provisions, and damaged some uniforms. At one of the town halls where the public has been allowed to overflow into the police court precincts the Old Testament was purloined, and in a public library several volumes were stolen.—London Globe.

Such a Contrast.

Travelers who enjoy reading on a railway journey will appreciate this story.

A passenger wanted to read, but a man opposite would persist in trying to talk. After several brief replies the reader became irritated.

"The grass is very green, isn't it?" said the pleasant young man.

"Yes," was the answer; "such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately!"

MARK TWAIN LOVED TO TALK

Noted Author Asserted He Also Profited From Instruction and Moral Upheaval—Would Not Charge.

Gen. Fred Grant once invited Mark Twain to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Robert Fulton Monument association for a fee of $1,000. Twain agreed to lecture, comments a writer, but declined the fee. Grant thanked him in the name of the association, but urged him to take part of the sum, asking why he should work wholly without compensation. Twain wrote in reply:

"Dear General—Because I stopped talking for pay a good many years ago, I could not resume the habit now without a great deal of personal discomfort. I love to hear myself talk, because I get so much instruction and moral upheaval out of it, but I lose the bulk of this joy when I charge for it. Let the terms stand."

Later he wrote to Grant:

"What shall I talk about? My idea is this: To instruct the audience about Robert Fulton, and . . . Tell me—was that his real name, or was it his nom de plume? However, never mind; it is not important—I can skip it, and the house will think I knew all about it, but forgot. Could you find out for me if he was one of the signers of the Declaration, and which one? But if it is any trouble, let it alone; I can skip it. Was he out with Paul Jones? Will you ask Horace Porter? And ask him if he brought both of them home. These will be very interesting facts, if they can be established. But never mind; don't trouble Porter; I can establish them anyway. The way I look at it, they are historical gems—gems of the very first water."

VILLAGES ERECTED ON PILES

Ancient Settlement Discovered in Lake Constance Contained 50,000 Tree Trunks for Its Foundation.

The most interesting of the earlier habitations of man are the curious lake dwellings of the age of bronze, notes a correspondent. These were usually built on piles sunk into the bottom of a lake, some distance from the shore. Large trees were felled, the trunks of which were sharpened on one end and driven into the mud by mallets used in the hands of the builders, who worked from a raft.

On these piles was built a platform, sometimes of great extent. One of the lake villages discovered in Lake Constance contained 50,000 piles. It formed a parallelogram 15,000 feet long and 400 broad, and probably accommodated a settlement of several hundred inhabitants.

After the platform had been put down, the boards being fastened on with pegs, and the whole strongly knit together with clay, the builders proceeded to put up their huts, which were circular or rectangular in shape. They were made of wattle work, coated on both sides with clay, and were generally furnished with a hearthstone and a hand-mill for crushing grain.

The village was connected with the shore by a long, narrow causeway, intersected by drawbridges.

Strange Adoptions by Cats.

The cases in which cats and dogs have formed close friendly relations are, of course, too numerous to mention. It really seems as if there were no animal friendship so strong and lasting as that between cats and dogs when once it is formed. It is well known that mother cats when deprived of their new-born progeny will adopt puppies, rabbits, monkeys or almost any other tender young creature that may be handy. But there has recently come to light a case for which there is no such apparent explanation.

A cat and a female fox terrier, which had brought into the world their progeny at about the same time, deliberately swapped their young, the cat taking the puppies to rear and the dog the kittens. The exchange was satisfactory, and both litters were brought in good health to the weanable stage. Nobody knows what led to such abnormal conduct.

Our Other Selves.

The old Hebrew sage declared, "Wisdom cometh from the opportunity of leisure." It does not mean that a wise man must belong to what we call the leisure class. It means that if one has only a little free time at his disposal, he must use that time for the refreshment of his hidden selves. If he cannot have a Sabbath rest of 24 hours, he must learn to sanctify little Sabbaths, it may be of ten minutes' length. In them he shall do no manner of work. It is not enough that the self that works and receives wages shall be recognized and protected; the world must be made safe for our other selves. Does not the Declaration of Independence say that every man has an inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness?—S. M. Crothers, in the Atlantic.

Give Cheerfulness a Chance.

Cheerfulness is a much rarer quality than is generally supposed, especially among the rich. It was not common even before we learned that, in spite of Browning, though God may be in his heaven nevertheless all is wrong in the world.

If "most men lead lives of quiet desperation," as Thoreau says they do, it is, I suspect, because they will not allow cheerfulness to break in upon them when it will. A good disposition is worth a fortune. Give cheerfulness a chance, says the Atlantic Monthly, and let the professed philosopher go hang.

How Deaf Is the Haddock.

How deaf is a haddock, asks a man whose hearing has become somewhat impaired and who says he is "as deaf as a haddock," but does not know exactly what that means. It is an old expression and has never been explained. Other phrases used to express varying degrees of auricular disability are "as deaf as an adder" and "as deaf as a white cat." As a matter of fact an adder is not deafer than a multiplier or divider, and if white cats were subject to deafness in any of their former lives they certainly are not in the one they are now living. The implied imputation of exceptional deafness to the haddock contained in the proverbial phrase "as deaf as a haddock" recalls the fact that an ancient legend held that it was a haddock in whose mouth St. Peter found a piece of money and that the two marks on the fish's neck are the impression of the apostle's thumb and finger. Not only is there no proof of this, but the legend is incredible. Besides, the haddock is a salt water fish and was not found in any of the waters where Peter fished. Recurring to the original question it may be assumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the haddock is no deafer than other fish.—Exchange.

It's a Century Old.

Occasionally we come across some article of manufacture which has been improved upon year after year, only to return again to its original state as the most desirable. This is true of the pocket-knife. You will find it in all degrees of perfection and ornamentation, but the style most approved at the present moment is that of the old navy knife—invented no one knows how long ago. This knife is the instant action, drop-out type, and is made in two styles, either of which the jackie prefers above all modern pull-out and push-button types. The blade simply slides in a groove so that it is opened by the same movement which jerks it out of the pocket. When it has been fouled from long usage, the entire blade can be raked out and cleaned. The jackie prizes its simplicity when he is up aloft, with only one hand free, and when his fingers are stiff and numb. At such times any other kind would be useless.—Popular Science Monthly.

Camera Preserves Finger-Prints.

For police officers and others who have need of getting finger-print evidence from material that cannot be preserved or removed from its environment, a special camera has been perfected. It takes a photograph of the finger-print wherever it may be. In operating the camera no photographic skill or experience, nor even a tripod, is necessary. The camera is held tight against the surface of the door, ceiling, wall paper, or wherever the finger-print has been made. The shutter release lever is then pressed down; this automatically closes the circuit of the four lamps inside the camera, and thus lights them, providing the illumination for the exposure. The necessary current is provided by storage batteries inside the camera.—Popular Science Monthly.

Differences of Opinion.

When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself: He has a right to his opinion, as I to mine; why should I question it? His error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don Quixote, to bring all men by force of argument to one opinion? If a fact be misstated, it is probable he is gratified by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification. If he wants information, he will ask it, and then I will give it in measured terms; but if he still believes his own story, and shows a desire to dispute the fact with me, I hear him and say nothing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error.—Thomas Jefferson.

Mark Twain's Pleasant Little Speech.

In one of Mark Twain's letters, published in Harper's Magazine, appears an account of his visit to the Jameson raiders when they were in prison in Pretoria, in South Africa, in 1896. He made a characteristic speech to them that seemed to amuse them immensely. "I advised them at considerable length," says the humorist, "to stay where they were—they would get used to it and like it presently; if they got out they would only get in somewhere else by the look of their countenances; and I promised to go and see the president and do what I could to get him to double their jail term!"

Suggested a Postscript.

John was invited to Edward's birthday dinner, the invitation reading: "Will John come to Edward's house for dinner Tuesday evening?" He wrote in reply, "John will come to Edward's house to dinner Tuesday evening. He will come!" Betty could not understand that she was not invited and on hearing John read aloud his acceptance before sending it, said, plaintively, "Well, John, just add a little to that and say Betty will come too."

Chinese Coffins.

It is customary when a Chinese dies to place the body in a wooden coffin, the wood being generally imported from China.

Gentle Hint.

Wearied Young Lady (hastening the departure of tedious youth)—I think we are going to have a beautiful sunrise!

Had Hidden Wealth.

For twelve years Michael Kenney, once a Brooklyn water inspector, lived in a small furnished room at 2789 Morris avenue, the Bronx. He seldom spoke to anyone, and when he was accidentally asphyxiated by gas the police had no way of ascertaining whether he had any relatives.

It was known he owned the two-family house in which he occupied a room, and he was given a decent burial.

Public Administrator Hammer went to the Morris avenue house recently and searched the room in hope of finding information which might lead to relatives. In bureau drawers he found bank books representing deposits of $20,000. Under an icebox there was $2,041 in bills, and hidden in the hair of an old settee was $100 in gold.

Easily Arranged.

"But why are you so agitated and distressed? Surely you have been kissed before?"

"Yes," replied the beautiful girl, with tears in her eyes, "but it was done by some member of my family."

"Oh, well; I'm quite willing to become a member of your family."

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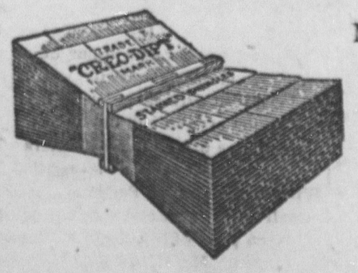

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Here and There.

Hot water bottles—at Green's.

Harry Wagner, of Oak Hall, was a business visitor in town Saturday.

"Jack" Mitchell, the enterprising merchant at Lemont, was a visitor in Bellefonte Saturday.

Charles Folk and Homer Young left Tuesday for Philadelphia, where they will be employed.

William Clair Lyon, who had been in Bellefonte on a furlough, returned to Camp Hancock Monday of last week.

While in Bellefonte for the Fleming-Hastings wedding this week Captain and Mrs. Logan McCoy, of Overbrook, were guests of Col. and Mrs. W. F. Reynolds.

Mrs. Roman Dunn, formerly Miss Corrie Fortney, died in Altoona Monday. She was in Washington, D. C., the night President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Mrs. Harry Williams who had been spending the holiday vacation in Bellefonte as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lyon, left Tuesday morning for her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarlane, of near Boalsburg, arrived in Bellefonte Tuesday morning and in the evening attended the Fleming—Hastings wedding, the bride being a niece of Mrs. McFarlane.

In the report made to Council Monday evening by ex-Mayor Blanchard he stated that during the four years of his administration there was not an accident. This is rather marvelous when you come o think of it.

Hazzard A. Murray, son of the late Thomas H. Murray, has entered suit against James P. O'Loughlin, his former law partner, asking damages in the sum of $60,000 as recompense for alleged illegal acts of Mr. O'Loughlin.

The many friends of Dr. Kline Musser have been wondering where he has been keeping himslf since he left Bellefonte. The mystery was solved Saturday when he arrived here safely from Plainfield, N. J., where he had been enjoying himself to the fullest extent.

Capt. H. Laird Curtin arrived in Bellefonte Monday evening from Camp Hancock. At Lock Haven he missed the Bald Eagle Valley train and fortune favored him in the fact that Col. W. Fred Reynolds was at the Lock Haven depot and the Captain reached home by auto.

A new officer's training camp has been opened at Camp Hancock and Fred Yeager, Henry Keller, of Bellefonte, and Gerald Robinson, son of H. C. Robinson, of Milesburg, are in the line of promotion from Sergeants to Lieutenants. They are all young men worthy of the honor about to be bestowed upon them.

Mr. A. G. Morris and daughter, Miss Lida Morris, have gone to Atlantic City, where the former will recuperate from his recent illness. From there they will go to Florida to stay for the remainder of the winter. Their home on East Linn street will be occupied by Robert Morris and family.

"Billy" Brouse, the progressive Bellefonte merchant, was sworn into Council Monday evening and the stork got busy and celebrated the event by bringing to his home another little daughter. It was certainly a very happy and interesting coincidence in his life. After that he ought to open a barrel of "sugar" and invite his friends to take a pound or two.

An exciting game of basket ball will take place on Friday evening of this week in the Y. M. C. A. gynasium at 8.30 o'clock. Bethlehem "Prep" one of the strongest school teams in the Philadelphia district, will be the opponents of the Bellefonte Academy team. The local boys have a strong team and expect to defeat the visitors. Admission 25 cents.

St. John's Church (Episcopal). Services for the week of Jan. 13th: Sunday, Octave of the Epiphany, 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 10 a. m. Church School, 11 a. m. Mattins, and sermon, "The Flight of the Holy Family into Egypt." 7:30 p. m. Evensong, and sermon, "The Growing Child in Nazareth". Friday, 7:30 p. m. The Litany and instruction. Visitors welcome. Rev. M. De P. Maynard, rector.

About the only man in Bellefonte who can close up his store for ten days and return and open up and then go on in the same old way is our good friend John D. Sourbeck, who after visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bellringer, in New York city, is on the job again. He had a nice time with the thermometer 37 degrees below zero. He was very comfortable at the home of his daughter, but in the poorer districts of the city a great many small children perished for lack of coal and clothing to keep them warm.

One of the prominent contractors in Bellefonte in 1873 and many years afterwards was William V. Hughes, who lived in the house on Linn Street, now the home of J. K. Barnhart. He left Bellefonte and went to Hollidaysburg to live retired. He is now a man well advanced in years. This week he took his departure for Florida, where he will spend the remainder of the winter. He will first go to Jacksonville, and after remaining there a short time, will go to the southern section of the State, where he has spent former winters.

Boyd Smith, son of Emanuel Smith, of Potters Mills, is over in France.

The Bellefonte ice men never got a better quality of ice than they have been putting away within the last ten days.

Mrs. John Bullock, and little son, went to Sunbury on Saturday to visit friends and acquaintances returning home Monday.

Mrs. C. M. Bower, of Bellefonte, has gone to Williamsport to spend the balance of the winter with her sister, Mrs. H. P. Shook.

Gamblers and taxi-cab drivers, who use their cars for immoral purposes, paid $300 in fines and forfeitures into the Altoona police court Friday.

Last Thursday Mrs. Lulu Nichols, of Altoona, went to the office of Dr. C. E. Hart to have her teeth extracted. While taking gas she died on the chair.

Altoona council is considering an ordinance which will permit the keeping of hogs within the city limits. The proposed legislation is a war measure.

George Kaup, one of the oldest residents of Boalsburg, transacted business in Bellefonte Monday. He is the father of Mrs. John Fisher, on South Water Street.

The Beatty Motor Co. will take possession of the Palace garage, formerly owned by Norman Wright, on March 1st, when a number of improvements will be commenced.

Wallace Horner, son of George Horner, who for the past year had been residing at McKeesport, has purchased the meat market at Pleasant Gap from Clayton Gettig.

Miss Ethel Rowe, youngest daughter of J. S. Rowe, recently took the place of Carl A. Auman in the Penns Valley bank, Centre Hall. Mr. Auman has secured a position in Altoona.

Last Thursday Mrs. Marcie Breeze, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. George F. Harris, left for Atlantic City. She was accompanied by Miss Alice Wilson. They expect to spend the winter at the famous ocean resort.

Rev. M. C. Piper, of Milesburg, preached at the Columbia Avenue Methodist church, Tyrone, Sunday morning and evening. Rev. M. S. Derstine, the pastor was called to New York on special work regarding the jubilee fund.

Prof. U. Grier Briner, who had been principal of the public schools at State College for the past two years, resigned his position to enter commercial life. He has been succeeded by W. O. Heckman, who at one time was principal of the public schools at Centre Hall.

Miss Daisy Keichline, who is an instructor in Wilson College, Chambersburg, and who spent her holiday vacation in Bellefonte with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Keichline, left Tuesday afternoon to resume her duties at that institution. She was accompanied by Miss Eleanor Parker, one of the students.

J. R. LaBarre, his wife and little son, Louis, left Bellefonte for Scranton Saturday afternoon, where they will visit the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. LaBarre, who reside near that city. They expect to be absent until about the middle of February. Mr. LaBarre is just recovering from an operation for appendicitis and a rest will be beneficial.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Verna Geiss, sister of Wagner Geiss, of Bellefonte, to Wallace Miller, both of Philadelphia. Mr. Miller's home was formerly Rebersburg, but for some years he has been interested in a series of "automat" restaurants in that city. The prospective bride is at present conducting a rooming house at 1702 Green Street.

Gettig & Bower, who have occupied offices in the Eagle block, have rented the suite of offices in the Furst building, opposite the Court House, used for years by the law firm of Fortney & Fortney, and will take possession as soon as repairs to the same are completed. The new location of Gettig & Bower is one of the best for their purpose to be found in Bellefonte.

Richard Hoffer, of the U. S. A. Aeronautic Detachment, just recently transferred from Pensacola, Fla., to Cambridge, Mass., and who has been at his home in Philipsburg, has returned to the latter city to take training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The young man is the son of the late C. U. Hoffer and a grandson of C. T. Gerbrich, of Bellefonte.

Charles Glenn, the Bellefonte photographer, and one of the old soldiers of the Civil war, was a caller at our office early Monday morning. While up in years and crippled with rheumatism he is still able to get around and do business. He showed us a pair of pulse warmers which he just received from his cousin, Mrs. William Wetzler, of Portland, Ore., who is well up in years and has just completed seven pairs of the same kind for the Red Cross. Mr. Glenn stated that several years ago Mrs. Wetzler went to bed having the sight of both eyes and when she woke up the next morning she was blind of one eye. Her husband was at one time connected in the stove and tinning business in Bellefonte with Wilbur Twitmire and many years ago went west and settled in Portland, where he made cans for a salmon factory at $4 a day. He afterwards became a mail clerk between Portland and San Francisco.

Complete line of rubber goods—at Green's.

Mrs. T. C. Henning left Bellefonte Tuesday for Pittsburg.

Clement Dale transacted legal business in Williamsport Tuesday.

Calvin Rice returned to Bellefonte Tuesday from Camp Hancock on a furlough.

Isaac Frain and Nathaniel Yearick, of Marion township, were visitors in Bellefonte Tuesday.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. M. C. Piper will preach in the Baptist church at Milesburg.

Ira G. Burket, one of Stormstown's progressive citizens, was a business visitor in Bellefonte last Saturday.

William E. Tate, of Centre Hall, a Civil war veteran and staunch Republican, greeted friends in town on Wednesday.

James McClain, of Spangler, who had been visiting at the home of Col. and Mrs. J. L. Spangler, left for home Tuesday afternood.

Charles Hanna, a representative of the Harrisburg Telegraph, was a visitor in Bellefonte in the interest of that paper. He is a very pleasant gentleman.

Mrs. Gardner Grove, of Spring Mills, and sister, Mrs. E. C. Dietz, of Syracuse, N. Y., visited this week with their cous in Mrs. Alice Showers, of Bellefonte.

Tuesday afternoon the Pennsy-Lehigh flyer brought to Bellefonte twenty-eight prisoners from Pittsburgh who were taken through to the Rockview penitentiary.

A little son of Mr. Bricker, of Bishop St., while coasting on Wednesday run into a bob-sled and fractured an arm, as well as suffering painful bruises about the body.

Fred Noll, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noll, who had been visiting in Bellefonte, left Tuesday afternoon for Sunbury. He has enlisted in Uncle Sam's new navy.

Thomas Beaver, of Bellefonte, was on Monday commissioned by Governor Brumbaugh as first lieutenant of Troop C of the proposed new reserve cavalry regiment. Troop C will be recruited from Bellefonte and Tyrone.

Rachael Lambert, daughter of contractor and Mrs. John Lambert, spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. Amanda Houser, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Dale, at Oak Hall. It goes without saying that she had a most enjoyable time.

Scholl & Eberhart, the Bellefonte contractors, have just completed the rebuilding of the Hoy school house in Benner towhship. It is a one-story building instead of two stories as the one destroyed by fire. It is probable that school will be held there next week.

Wednesday Homer Crissman, of Bellefonte, received a letter from his son, Luther Crissman, stating he had reached Camp Hancock in safety. He was recommended for the officers' training camp, but because of his absence he was not chosen which, of course, was a disappointment. He will have to wait until some time in the future.

James Krape the faithful attache of the Bellefonte hospital, went to Spring Mills Saturday to visit friends and to spend a short time with his father, James Krape, Sr., who is home from Seattle, Washington, who has not been in this part of the country for twenty-nine years. He is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. C. King and, of course, there is general rejoicing among his friends on his return after being absent over a quarter of a century.

Questionnaires Distributed.

The Centre County Exemption Board yesterday finished the task of distributing questionnaires to all men registered in Centre County for military service and who have not been accepted into the new army. Five per cent of the total number of questionnaries, or 154, were distributed each day. The board has the work of classifying returned questionnaires for a few of the enlisted men have not been delivered thus far, the blanks having been returned to the local board by postmasters who should have ascertained the present address of the men in question and forwarded the papers to them.

Of Centre County's original quota for the new army about 22 are still to be sent to Camp Meade. The local board has been advised officially that according to present plans these men will not be ordered to camp before February 15th.

Snow Shoe's Substantial Gift.

With the New year has come a very substantial gift to the State College Chapter of the American Red Cross—quite the largest gift the Chapter has received at any one time—a check for $735 from the Snow Shoe Auxiliary. The donors at Snow Shoe were as follows: Kelly Bros. Coal Co., $500; O. J. Harm, $25; John P. Kelly, $25; T. B. Budinger, $50; L. Redding, $25; E. H. Harris, $10; Mrs. W. Cordes Snyder, $10; Alfred Thompson, $5; Laura Banks, $1; Morgan & Hoy, $10; W. A. Sickel, $2; James Uzzle, $2, and George B. Uzzle, Clarence: John M. Kachik, $2. Jacob Brooks, $2; John Trubitsky, $2.50; R. B. Daugherty, $2.50; R. Androm, .50; Rev. Joseph Norak, $10; Charles H. Watson, $1; Wm. McCartney, $10, and David Chambers, $25.

Read The Republican $1.50 a year in advance.

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Dr. H. E. Thornley
(Formerly of Phila.)
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"But the Money Comes In"

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Send applications for positions as firemen to, C. V. Pelton, Road Foreman of engines, Sunbury, Pa.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK AT
Weaver Brothers Store

CALIFORNIA PEACHES

Golden Spike Brand, Good Quality	2 lbs. 25c.
California English Walnuts	30c. lb.
Almonds	25c. lb

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